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(57) Abstract

Mycobacterium tuberculosis genes encoding five immunologically relevant proteins have been isolated by systemati-
cally screening a lambda gt11 recombinant DNA expression library with a collection of murine monoclonal antibodies di-
rected against protein antigens of this pathogen. One of the *M. tuberculosis* antigens, a 65kD protein, has been shown to
have determinants common to *M. tuberculosis* and *M. leprae*. In addition, genes encoding proteins of other mycobacteria
(*M. africanum*, *M. smegmatis*, *M. bovis* BCG and *M. avium*) have been isolated. Isolation and characterization of genes en-
coding major protein antigens of *M. tuberculosis* make it possible to develop reagents useful in the diagnosis, prevention
and treatment of tuberculosis. They can be used, for example, in the development of skin tests, serodiagnostic tests and
vaccines specific for tuberculosis.

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-1-

MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS GENES AND
ENCODING PROTEIN ANTIGENS

Description

Background

05 Tuberculosis was the major cause of infectious
mortality in Europe and the United States in the
19th and early 20th centuries. Dubos, R. and J.
Dubos, The White Plague: Tuberculosis, Man and
10 Society, Little Brown & Co., Boston, MA, (1952).
Today, it remains a significant global health
problem.

For example, in the United States there are
over 20,000 new cases of tuberculosis diagnosed
annually. In addition, the steadily declining
15 incidence of tuberculosis evident in preceding years
appears to have changed course, reaching a plateau
in 1985 and showing an increase in the first half of
1986. Centers for Disease Control, Morbidity/Mor-
20 tality, Weekly Report, 34:774 (1986); and Centers
for Disease Control, Morbidity/Mortality, Weekly
Report, 35:774 (1986).

Worldwide, tuberculosis remains widespread and
constitutes a health problem of major proportions,
particularly in developing countries. The World
25 Health Organization estimates that there are ten
million new cases of active tuberculosis per year
and an annual mortality of approximately three

-2-

million. Joint International Union Against Tuberculosis and World Health Organization Study Group, Tubercle, 63:157-169 (1982).

05 Tuberculosis is caused by Mycobacterium (M.)
tuberculosis or Mycobacterium (M.) bovis, which are
the 'tubercle bacilli' of the family Mycobacteri-
aceae. M. bovis is a species which causes tubercu-
losis in cattle and is transmissible to humans and
other animals, in whom it causes tuberculosis. At
10 present, nearly all tuberculosis is caused by
respiratory infection with M. tuberculosis. Infec-
tion may be asymptomatic in some, but in other
individuals, it produces pulmonary lesions which
lead to severe debilitation or death. Resistance to
15 tuberculosis is provided by cell-mediated immune
mechanisms.

Mycobacteria are aerobic, acid-fast, non-spore-
forming, non-motile bacilli with high lipid contents
and slow generation times. M. leprae is the eti-
20 ologic agent of leprosy and, among the other myco-
bacteria, the only major pathogen. Bloom, B.R. and
T. Godal, Review of Infectious Diseases, 5:765-780
(1983). However, other mycobacterial species are
capable of causing disease. Wallace, R.J. et.al.,
25 Review of Infectious Diseases, 5:657-679 (1984).
M. avium, for example, causes tuberculosis in fowl
and in other birds. Members of the M.
Avium-intracellulerae complex have become important
pathogens among individuals with acquired immuno-
30 deficiency syndrome (AIDS). Certain groups of

-3-

individuals with AIDS have a markedly increased incidence of tuberculosis-as well. Pitchenik, A.E. et. al., Annals of Internal Medicine, 101:641-645 (1984).

05 Diagnostic and immunoprophylatic measures for mycobacterial diseases have changed little in the past half century. Tuberculin, developed by Koch as a cure for tuberculosis in the late 1800s, is an M. tuberculosis filtrate of complex and poorly-defined
10 composition. It is used as a skin test antigen to detect prior exposure to the bacillus. Enrichment of the protein fraction of this material in the 1930's produced the purified protein derivative (PPD) which is still used to diagnose exposure to
15 tuberculosis. Seibert, F.M. et.al., American Review of Tuberculosis, 30(Suppl.):705-778 (1934). Its usefulness is limited, however, by its lack of specificity and its inability to distinguish active disease from prior sensitization by contact with M. tuberculosis or cross-sensitization to other myco-
20 bacteria. Young, R.A. and R.W. Davis, Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, USA, 80:194-1198 (1983).

25 Bacille Calmette Guerin (BCG), an avirulent strain of M. bovis, has been used widely as a live vaccine against tuberculosis for over 50 years. Calmette, A., C. et.al., Bulletin of the Academy of

-4-

05 Medicine Paris, 91:787-796 (1924). During that
time, numerous studies have shown that BCG has
protective efficacy against tuberculosis. These
studies are reviewed by F. Luelmo in American Review
10 of Respiratory Diseases, 125(pt. 2):70-72 (1982).
However, more recently, a major trial of BCG in
India indicated that such a vaccine was not protec-
tive against tuberculosis in this setting. World
15 Health Organization WHO Technical Report Series, 651
(1980). Presently available approaches to diagnos-
ing, preventing and treating tuberculosis are
limited in their effectiveness and must be improved
if a solution is to be found for the important
public health problem tuberculosis represents
worldwide.

Summary of the Invention

20 The present invention is based on the isolation
of genes encoding immunogenic protein antigens of
the tubercle bacillus Mycobacterium tuberculosis (M.
tuberculosis). Genes encoding such protein antigens
have been isolated from a recombinant DNA expression
library of M. tuberculosis DNA. Genes encoding
proteins of four additional mycobacteria have also
been isolated and restriction maps produced.

25 In particular, genes encoding five immunodomi-
nant protein antigens of the tuberculosis bacillus
(i.e., those M. tuberculosis proteins of molecular
weight 12,000 daltons (12kD), 14kD, 19kD, 65kD and
71kD have been isolated by probing a lambda gt11
30 expression library of M. tuberculosis DNA with

-5-

monoclonal antibodies directed against M. tuberculosis-specific antigens.

Recombinant DNA clones producing the specific antigenic determinants recognized by the monoclonal
05 antigens were also isolated in this manner. DNA from such recombinant lambda gt11 clones was mapped with restriction endonucleases; the restriction maps for genes encoding the five immunodominant protein
10 antigens (i.e., genes encoding the 12kD, 14kD, 19kD, 65kD and 71kD proteins) were deduced. The nucleotide sequence of three of the genes have been determined and, in each case, the amino acid sequence of the encoded protein has been deduced.

Brief Description of the Drawings

15 Figure 1 shows restriction maps of M. tuberculosis DNA. Recombinant DNA clones isolated with monoclonal antibodies directed against the 12kD, 14kD, 19kD, 65kD and 71kD protein antigens were mapped with restriction endonucleases. The insert
20 DNA endpoints are designated left (L) or right (R) in relation to lac Z transcripts which traverse the insert from right to left. Restriction sites are represented as follows: A, Sal I; B, BamHI; E, EcoRI; G, BglII; K, KpnI; P, PvuI; S, SacI; X, XhoI.

25 Figure 2 shows arrays of antigens from M. tuberculosis recombinant DNA clones probed with rabbit hyperimmune serum. The code of the recombinant DNA clones shown on the numbers filter is: 1, Y3275; 2, Y3274; 3, Y3279; 4, Y3277; 5, Y3247; 6,
30 Y3272; 7, Y3150; 8, Y3254; 9, Y3147; 10, Y3163; 11,

-6-

Y3179; 12, Y3191; 13, Y3252; 14, Y3178; 15, Y3180; 16, Y3143; 17, lambda gt11. Clones 1, 5, 6, 7, 9 and 16 are M. tuberculosis recombinants described in the following section. Clones 10, 11, 14 and 15 are
05 M. leprae recombinants expressing epitopes of the 18kD, 28kD, 36kD and 65kD antigens, respectively. Clones 2, 3, 4, 8, 12, 13 are uncharacterized recombinants from the lambda gt11 M. tuberculosis and M. leprae libraries. Clone 17 is a non-
10 recombinant lambda gt11 control.

Figure 3 shows arrays of recombinant mycobacterial antigens probed with monoclonal antibodies to assess the extent of cross-reactivity between recombinant protein antigen of M. tuberculosis and
15 of M. leprae. The array of clones is identical to that shown in Figure 2. Antibody probes and the antigen sizes recognized are: 1, IT-11 (71kD); 2, IT-31 (65kD); 3, IT-16 (19kD); 4, IT-1 (14kD); 5, IT-3 (12kD).

20 Figure 4 shows restriction maps of DNA encoding four proteins (71kD, 65kD, 19kD and 14kD) of M. tuberculosis and four proteins (71kD, 65kD, 19kD and 14kD) of M. bovis BCG. Restriction sites are represented as follows: A, AatII; B, BamHI; C,
25 BclI; D, DraIII; E=EcoRI; G, BglII; H, HinfI; K, KpnI; P, PstI; S, SalI; V, PvuI and X, XhoI.

Figure 5 is a comparison of restriction maps of the gene encoding the 65kD protein of 6 mycobacteria (M. leprae, M. tuberculosis, M. africanum, M. bovis
30 BCG, M. smegmatis, M. avium). Restriction sites are

-7-

as follows: B, BamHI; K, KpnI; N, SacI; P, PvuI; S, SalI; X, XhoI.

Figure 6 is the nucleotide sequence of the region containing the M. tuberculosis 19kD gene. The deduced amino acid sequence of the encoded protein is also represented (protein start position, nucleotide 1110; protein stop position, nucleotide 1586).

Figure 7 is the nucleotide sequence of the region containing the M. tuberculosis 71kD gene and the deduced amino acid sequence of the encoded protein.

Figure 8 is the nucleotide sequence of the region containing the M. tuberculosis 65kD gene. The deduced amino acid sequences of the two long open reading frames are presented in one letter code over (540) or under (517) the appropriate triplets.

Detailed Description of the Invention

The invention described herein is based on the isolation of genes encoding immunogenic protein antigens of the bacillus M. tuberculosis, which is the major etiologic agent of tuberculosis. In particular, it is based on the isolation, using monoclonal antibodies directed against M. tuberculosis-specific antigens, of genes encoding five immunogenic protein antigens of the tuberculosis bacillus; these five antigens are immunodominant. Immunogenic antigens are those which elicit a response from the immune system. Immunodominant protein antigens are immunogenic

-8-

antigens against which the immune system directs a significant portion of its response. Genes encoding M. tuberculosis antigens of molecular weight 12,000 daltons (12kD), 14kD, 19kD, 65kD and 71kD were
05 isolated in this manner.

Isolation and characterization of major protein antigens of M. tuberculosis, as described herein, make it possible to develop more effective tools for the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of tubercu-
10 losis. Identification and isolation of genes encoding five immunodominant M. tuberculosis protein antigens, as well as of the five protein antigens, are described below; uses of the genes and encoded products are also described.

15 M. bovis BCG DNA clones were also isolated for the genes encoding the 71kD, 65kD, 19kD and 14kD proteins. In order to compare M. bovis BCG and M. tuberculosis genes encoding proteins of similar molecular weight, restriction endonuclease maps were
20 determined for DNA segments containing each of the genes. Restriction maps for each of these genes is represented in Figure 4.

In addition, DNA clones were isolated for the genes encoding the 65kD protein from M. africanum,
25 M. smegmatis and M. avium. Restriction endonuclease maps were determined for DNA segments containing each of these genes. The restriction maps for these genes, as well as for the genes encoding the 65kD protein of M. tuberculosis, M. bovis BCG and M.
30 leprae, are represented in Figure 5.

-9-

I. Construction of a recombinant expression
library of M. tuberculosis DNA

A recombinant DNA expression library of M. tuberculosis DNA was constructed using lambda gt11.

05 The library was constructed with M. tuberculosis
genomic DNA fragments in such a way that all
protein-coding sequences would be represented and
expressed. Young, R.A., B.R. Bloom, C.M.
Grosskinsky, J. Ivanyi, D. Thomas and R.W. Davis,
10 Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences,
USA, 82:2583-2587 (1985).

Lambda gt11 is a bacteriophage vector which is
capable of driving the expression of foreign insert
DNA with E. coli transcription and translation
15 signals. Lambda gt11 expresses the insert DNA as a
fusion protein connected to the E. coli Beta-
galactosidase polypeptide. This approach ensures
that the foreign DNA sequence will be efficiently
transcribed and translated in E. coli. This ap-
20 proach is also useful in addressing the problem of
the highly unstable nature of most foreign proteins;
fusion proteins are often more resistant to prote-
olytic degradation than is the foreign polypeptide
alone. Lambda gt11 and the E. coli strain used
25 (Y1090) have been described previously. Young, R.A.
et al., Proceedings of the National Academy of
Sciences, USA, 80:1194-1198 (1983); Young, R.A. and
R.W. Davis, Science, 222:778-782 (1983). The
teachings of these publications are incorporated
30 herein by reference. The library constructed in
this manner has a titer of 1×10^{10} pfu/ml. and

-10-

contains approximately 40% recombinants with an average insert size of 4kB.

II. Screening of the lambda gt11 M. tuberculosis library with antibody probes

05 Murine monoclonal antibodies to protein antigens of M. tuberculosis were used individually to probe the M. tuberculosis recombinant DNA library. This work is described below and with specific
10 reference to the 65kD antigen in the Exemplification. The antibodies used as probes and the sizes of the antigens to which they bind are shown below.

		<u>M. tuberculosis</u>	
		<u>Antibody</u>	<u>Antigen</u>
		IT-3	12kD
15		IT-20	14kD
		IT-19	19kD
		IT-27	19kD
		IT-17	23kD
		IT-29	23kD
20		IT-15	38kD
		IT-21	38kD
		IT-23	38kD
		IT-13	65kD
		IT-31	65kD
25		IT-33	65kD
		IT-11	71kD

Engers, H.D. et al., Infectious Immunology,
51:718-720 (1986).

-11-

All monoclonal antibodies were used at approximately 1:200 to 1:300 dilution in 50mM Tris-HCl pH8/150 mM NaCl/.05% Tween 20.

Screening of the lambda gt11 recombinant DNA library was performed as described by Young et al. in Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, USA, 82:2583-2587 (1985), the teachings of which are incorporated herein by reference. One modification was made in the method described by Young and co-workers: 1% bovine serum albumin was used in place of 20% fetal calf serum to decrease background.

Briefly, cloned lambda gt11 recombinants were arrayed on lawns of E. coli Y1090. The phage were grown, antigen expression was induced and the antigens were blotted and probed with serum. Detection of signal-producing plaques was performed with a biotinylated secondary antibody system (Vectastain, Vector Laboratories, Burlingame, CA) or with an alkaline phosphatase conjugated secondary antibody system (Protoplot, Promega Biotec, Madison, WI), both used according to manufacturer's instructions. Signal-producing clones were isolated using antibodies directed against protein antigens of molecular weight 12kD, 14kD, 19kD and 65kD and 71kD. In each case, similar numbers of clones were isolated in screens of approximately 10^5 recombinant plaques. DNA clones encoding the 23kD and 38kD antigens could not be detected with these antibodies, possibly because the native epitope is modified or topographically complex, or because the

-12-

antigen-antibody interaction is too weak to be recognized by current detection methods.

III. Probing of Arrays of lambda gt11 DNA Clones with Antibody Probes

05 0.2 ml of a saturated culture of Y1090 was
added to 2.5 ml of molten LB soft agar, poured onto
100 mm plates containing 1.5% LB agar and allowed to
harden at room temperature for 10 min. 100 ul of
phage plate stock containing approximately 10^{11}
10 pfu/ml of the lambda gt11 DNA clones of interest
were placed into alternate wells of 96-well tissue
culture plates. A multi-pronged transfer device was
placed briefly in the wells containing phage and
then touched lightly to the surface of the plate
15 onto which the soft agar had been poured. The
plates were then incubated at 42°C for approximately
3 hours, at which point clear plaques approximately
5mm in diameter were visible. The plates were then
overlayed with nitrocellulose filters saturated with
20 10mM isopropylthiogalactoside (IPTG) and incubated
at 37°C for 3.5 hours. Subsequent processing of
filters for detection of antigen was identical to
the procedures described for screening of lambda
gt11 library with antibody probes.

25 Immunoscreening of the lambda gt11 library to
isolate clones reactive with monoclonal antibodies
specific for the 65kD antigen is described in the
Exemplification.

-13-

IV. Recombinant DNA Manipulation

DNA from recombinant lambda gt11 clones was isolated and mapped with restriction endonucleases by standard techniques. Davis, R.W. et al.,
05 Advanced Bacterial Genetics: A Manual for Genetic Engineering, Cold Spring Harbor (1980).

Figure 1 shows the genomic DNA restriction map deduced for each of the genes encoding the five M. tuberculosis antigens and illustrates how each of
10 the cloned DNAs aligns with that map. All clones isolated with monoclonal antibodies directed against any single antigen align with a single genomic DNA segment. This indicates that all clones were
15 isolated because they express the protein of interest rather than an unrelated polypeptide containing a similar or identical epitope. In addition, this result suggests that each antigen is the product of a single gene.

The orientation of each DNA insert in the
20 recombinant clones was determined by restriction analysis. Only among the clones for the 65kD antigen were the inserts found in both possible orientations relative to the direction of lac Z transcription in lambda gt11. This suggests that
25 this protein can be expressed in E. coli from signals independent of those provided by lac Z. Similar results have been obtained for recombinant DNA clones encoding the 65kD antigens of M. bovis and M. leprae. Thole, J.E.R. et al., Infectious
30 Immunology, 50:800-806 (1985); Young, R.A. et al., Nature, 316:450-452 (1985).

-14-

The nucleotide sequences of three regions of the M. tuberculosis DNA were determined: 1) the region containing the M. tuberculosis 19kD gene; 2) the region containing the M. tuberculosis 71kD gene; and 3) the region containing the 65kD gene. The three sequences are represented in Figures 6-8. Sequences were determined using standard techniques, which are described in the Exemplification.

V. Filter hybridization of Insert DNA

Arrays of lambda gtl1 clones were created as described above and incubated at 42° for 5 hours. The plates were then overlaid with nitrocellulose filters and placed at 4°C for 1 hour. Probe DNA was labelled with ³²P by nick translation. Filter hybridization was performed as described by Davis et al. in Advanced Bacterial Genetics: A Manual for Genetic Engineering, Cold Spring Harbor (1980), the teachings of which are incorporated herein by reference. Hybridization conditions were as follows: 50% v/v formamide, 5x SSPE (1x SSPE is 0.18M NaCl, 10mM Na_{1.5}H_{1.5}PO₄, 1mM Na₂ EDTA, pH 7.0), 1x Denhardt's solution (0.02% w/v Ficoll, 0.02% w/v polyvinylpyrrolidone, 0.02% w/v bovine serum albumin), 0.3% NaDodSO₄ at 42°C for approximately 16 hours, followed by washing in 2x SSPE, 0.2% NaDodSO₄ at 45°C.

VI. Recombinant Antigens Recognized by Rabbit Serum

The response of a second animal to an antigen preparation of M. tuberculosis was assessed by

-15-

examining the reactivity of rabbit anti-M. tuberculosis hyperimmune sera with recombinant antigens. Cloned lambda gt11 recombinants were arrayed on lawns of E. coli and probed with the rabbit hyper-
05 immune serum. Anti-M. tuberculosis hyperimmune serum, produced by repeated immunization of rabbits with M. tuberculosis H37RV culture filtrate, was provided by J. Bennedsen (Statens Seruminstitut, Copenhagen, Denmark). These sera were used at 1:100
10 dilution.

These sera produced positive signals with lambda gt11 clones encoding each of the five M. tuberculosis epitopes which had been isolated with murine monoclonal antibodies (Figure 2). Particu-
15 larly strong signals were observed with the 65kD and 71kD antigens (Figure 2). These results demonstrate that mice and rabbits can mount an antibody response to the same protein antigens of M. tuberculosis.

Clones for the five M. tuberculosis antigens
20 were detected at similar frequencies in the lambda gt11 recombinant DNA library. Thus, the number and type of antigen-producing clones isolated with polyclonal serum antibodies should reflect the relative titer and diversity of the individual
25 antibodies in this serum.

To determine whether any of the 5 M. tuberculosis antigens are relatively immunodominant in the rabbit humoral immune response to M. tuberculosis, the M. tuberculosis lambda gt11 recombinant DNA
30 library was screened with the rabbit serum. Forty signal-producing clones were isolated, arrayed on

-16-

lawns of E. coli Y1090 and probed with monoclonal antibodies directed against each of the 5 recombinant M. tuberculosis protein antigens. Remarkably, 17 of the 40 clones (43%) reacted strongly with at least one of the four anti-65kD monoclonal antibodies tested. An additional six clones (15%) reacted strongly with the anti-17kD monoclonal antibody (IT-11). This indicates that a large proportion of the anti-M. tuberculosis antibody present in the rabbit serum was directed against the 65kD antigen of M. tuberculosis and suggests that it is a dominant antigen for the rabbit humoral immune response. Seventeen of the clones did not react with any of the monoclonal antibodies tested, suggesting that the rabbit sera may identify M. tuberculosis proteins not recognized by the murine antibodies.

VII. Antigenic Relatedness of M. tuberculosis and M. leprae Proteins

There is evidence that M. tuberculosis and M. leprae share immunologically important antigens. To assess this further, an investigation of the exact nature of the immunological relatedness among recombinant protein antigens of M. tuberculosis and M. leprae was conducted.

For each of five M. tuberculosis and four M. leprae protein antigens, a single recombinant DNA clone containing most or all of the gene of interest was used to express antigen in the following manner. The recombinant phage clones were arrayed on a lawn

-17-

of E. coli Y1090, which was then grown and induced for antigen expression. --

Antigen immobilized on nitrocellulose filters was then probed with 26 individual anti-M. tuberculosis and M. leprae monoclonal antibodies. Figure 3 shows the array of DNA clones used and the results obtained with the anti-M tuberculosis antibodies IT-1, IT-3, IT-11, IT-16, and IT-31, which recognized proteins of 14kD, 12kD, 71kD, 19kD and 65kD respectively. Table 1 details the full results of these cross-screening experiments, showing the reactivity of antigen expressed from individual recombinant DNA clones with each of the individual monoclonal antibodies. Clones were scored as positive only if the signal produced was clearly greater than the background signal produced by the non-recombinant lambda gt11 clone included in each array.

[illegible]

-19-

Several conclusions can be drawn from the results shown in Table 1. Among the 11 monoclonal antibodies that recognize a 65kD antigen, 7 react with the 65kD protein from both mycobacteria (IT-31, C1.1, I1H9 (identical to IT-33), IIC8, T2.3, Y1-2, SA2.D7C), one antibody reacts only with the M. tuberculosis 65kD protein (IT-13), and two antibodies react only with the M. leprae 65kD protein (I1IE9 and I1IC8). One antibody, ML30A, cross-reacts with an antigen in E. coli and could not specifically identify antigen-producing clones. These results indicate that the 65kD protein antigens of M. tuberculosis and M. leprae are homologues and share a number of epitopes. In addition to these shared epitopes, however, both 65kD antigens have epitopes that are specific for one species relative to the other.

No cross-reactivity was observed between other antigens of these two mycobacterial species. Because monoclonal antibodies recognize a single epitope and because only one or a few antibodies were available for each antigen, it is not clear whether the 65kD proteins are the only homologous protein antigens of M. tuberculosis and M. leprae. Among the antigens for which lambda gt11 clones have been isolated, the 18kD antigen of M. leprae and the 19kD antigen of M. tuberculosis are of similar size. To determine whether these two antigens are related, the homology of the DNA sequences that encode these antigens was examined. At conditions of moderate stringency, no hybridization was observed between

-20-

the insert DNA and Y3147 (an M. tuberculosis 19kD clone) and Y3179 (an M. leprae 18kD clone). This indicates no significant homology between the DNA sequences of the insert DNAs of these two clones.

05 This result suggests that the M. tuberculosis 19kD and the M. leprae 18kD proteins are unlikely to be homologous.

As a result of the work described, recombinant DNA clones encoding five major protein antigens of

10 M. tuberculosis were isolated through the use of an extensive collection of well-characterized murine monoclonal antibodies. These five proteins were also found to be major antigens in the rabbit humoral immune response to M. tuberculosis. One of

15 these antigens, the 65kD protein, is shared with another other mycobacterial pathogen M. leprae.

Several lines of evidence indicate that the 65kD antigen is among the most immunodominant of the protein antigens of M. tuberculosis. Eleven of the

20 25 different M. tuberculosis and M. leprae monoclonal antibodies examined in this study recognized the 65kD recombinant antigen from one or both mycobacteria. In addition, almost half of the recombinant DNA clones isolated with rabbit poly-

25 clonal anti-M. tuberculosis sera express the 65kD antigen, reflecting the predominance of antibody to this antigen in these sera.

Considerable evidence indicates that the 65kD antigen plays an important role in the human re-

30 sponse to tuberculosis. Antibodies directed against this protein can be detected in the serum of

-21-

patients with tuberculosis. The 65kD antigen is present in purified protein derivatives (PPD's) of M. tuberculosis, M. bovis, and other mycobacteria. Thole, J.E.R. et al., Infection Immunity, 50:800-806 (1985). Finally, helper T cell clones reactive with recombinant 65kD antigen have been isolated from patients with tuberculosis, indicating that this antigen is involved in the cell-mediated as well as the humoral immune response to tuberculosis.

Among the major antigens of the leprosy bacillus, the 65kD antigen appears to elicit antibody and T cell responses similar to those observed for the M. tuberculosis antigen. Both serum antibodies and T cells directed against the 65kD M. leprae antigen have been observed in patients with leprosy. Britton, W.J. et al., Journal of Immunology, 135:4171-4177 (1985); Mustafa, A.S. et al., Nature, 319:63-66 (1986). In addition, T cell clones from leprosy patients have been found to respond to recombinant 65kD protein of M. bovis, as well as to PPD's from both M. bovis BCG and M. leprae. Emmrich, F. et al., Journal of Experimental Medicine, 163:1024-1029 (1986); Shankar, P. et al., Journal of Immunology, 136:4255-4263 (1986). It is interesting to note that in vaccine trials in Asia and Africa, BCG provided significant protection against leprosy, ranging from 20% to 80%. Fine, P., Tubercle, 65:137-153 (1984). An intriguing possibility is that the M. bovis BCG 65kD antigen is involved in engendering the immune protection

-22-

provided by this vaccine against M. leprae, as well as against M. tuberculosis.

05 In addition to the 65kD antigen, there is evidence that the 19kD and 71kD antigens of M. tuberculosis may be particularly important in the immune response to this bacillus. Helper T cell clones from tuberculosis patients have been isolated which respond to the recombinant 19kD protein. The 71kD antigen is recognized by the humoral immune system of both mice and rabbits, and antibody to this antigen has been shown to be a prominent component of hyperimmune anti-M. tuberculosis rabbit sera.

15 VIII. Isolation of DNA Clones for Genes Encoding Proteins of Additional Mycobacteria

Using the procedures described above for isolation of genes encoding M. tuberculosis proteins, genes encoding proteins of additional mycobacteria were isolated. DNA clones containing genes encoding the following proteins were isolated:

	<u>Mycobacterium</u>	<u>Protein</u>	<u>Clone</u>
	<u>M. bovis</u> BCG	71kD	PL1-101
		65kD	PL1-105
		19kD	PL1-501
		14kD	PL1-502
25	<u>M. smegmatis</u>	65kD	PL1-206
	<u>M. avium</u>	65kD	PL1-401
	<u>M. africanum</u>	65kD	PL1-301

-23-

For purposes of comparison, genes encoding the following proteins were isolated for M. tuberculosis and M. leprae:

	<u>Mycobacterium</u>	<u>Protein</u>	<u>Clone</u>
05	<u>M. tuberculosis</u>	71kD	Y3272
		65kD	Y3150
		19kD	Y3147
		14kD	Y3248
	<u>M. leprae</u>	65kD	

10 The following strains were used for this purpose:

	<u>Species</u>	<u>Isolate</u>
	<u>M. leprae</u>	Armadillo isolate (WHO)
	<u>M. tuberculosis</u>	Erdmann strain
15	<u>M. africanum</u>	African clinical isolate
	<u>M. bovis</u> BCG	Danish vaccine strain
	<u>M. smegmatis</u>	MC ² -6
	<u>M. avium</u>	AIDS patient isolate

20 DNA from recombinant lambda gt11 clones was isolated, as described above, and mapped with restriction endonucleases, using standard techniques. Davis, R.W. et al., Advanced Bacterial Genetics: A Manual for Genetic Engineering, Cold Spring Harbor (1980).

25 Figure 4 presents a comparison of the restriction maps for four genes of M. tuberculosis with the restriction maps for four genes of M. bovis BCG which encode proteins of the same molecular weight. As is evident from the figure, in each case, the

-24-

restriction sites on the two genes (e.g., those on the M. tuberculosis gene and those on the M. bovis gene which encodes a protein of the same molecular weight) are essentially identical. This indicates
05 that the sequence of the genes of the two mycobacteria (at least those encoding these four proteins) are very similar and, therefore, the proteins they encode are also very similar.

Figure 5 presents a comparison of the restriction map for the gene encoding the 65kD protein for
10 the six mycobacteria. As is evident, the restriction maps for the genes encoding the 65kD protein of M. tuberculosis, M. africanum, M. bovis BCG, M. smegmatis and M. avium are essentially identical.
15 The fact that there is no detectable difference among these mycobacteria at the level of the restriction map is an indication that, at least at this level, the encoded proteins are the same.

As is also evident, the map of the M. leprae
20 65kD gene has several identical restriction sites in common with those of the other mycobacteria; it also has two sites not found in the other genes and lacks three sites present in the others. This indicates that, at the level of the restriction map, there are
25 similarities in the DNA (and the encoded protein). In addition, however, there are differences apparent at this level.

IX. Diagnostic, Therapeutic and Preventive Applications

30 The isolation of genes encoding major protein antigens of M. tuberculosis makes it possible to

-25-

address problems which presently exist in diagnosing treating and preventing tuberculosis. Isolation of genes encoding proteins of other mycobacteria, such as M. bovis BCG, M. africanum, M. smegmatis and M. avium makes it possible to address similar problems in diseases which they cause.

The nucleotide sequence of three of the five genes has been determined. The sequence of the remaining genes can be determined using well-known methods, such as that of Sanger et al. Sanger, F. et.al., Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, USA, 74:5463-5467 (1977). The amino acid sequence of each of the immunodominant proteins has been deduced from the nucleotide sequence of the three genes and can be done for the others.

Identification and characterization of the genes for major tuberculosis protein antigens and of the proteins themselves make it possible to develop improved reagents for diagnosis and immuno-prophylaxis of tuberculosis. Proteins antigens encoded by an entire gene, or amino acid sequences (e.g., peptides, protein fragments) which make up the antigenic determinant of a M. tuberculosis antigen (i.e., M. tuberculosis-specific antigenic determinants) may be used in serodiagnostic tests and skin tests. Such antigens would be highly specific to the tuberculosis bacillus and the tests in which they are used would also be highly specific. Highly specific serological tests would be of great value in screening populations for

-26-

individuals producing antibodies to M. tuberculosis-specific antigenic determinants; in monitoring the development of active disease in individuals and in assessing the efficacy of treatment. As a result, 05 early diagnosis of tuberculosis will be feasible, thus making it possible to institute treatment at an early stage of the disease and, in turn, to reduce the likelihood it will be transmitted.

As a result of the work described, it is also 10 possible to determine which segment(s) of the M. tuberculosis antigen is recognized by M. tuberculosis-specific T cells. A mixture of peptides recognized by helper T cells can serve as a specific skin test antigen useful in assessing 15 immunological status (delayed hypersensitivity) of infected individuals and those with whom they come in contact. This specific skin test antigen would be useful in evaluating rapidly the immunological efficacy of anti-tuberculosis vaccines.

20 It is reasonable to expect that the products encoded by M. tuberculosis genes, particularly those shown to be recognized by helper T cells, are themselves immunogenic and thus useful components of vaccines against tuberculosis. These products 25 include proteins and portions of such proteins (e.g., polypeptides and peptides). For example, one approach to vaccine development is the introduction of genes encoding products (e.g., polypeptides) which provide immunological protection into viruses 30 such as vaccinia virus, or bacteria, such as cultivatable mycobacteria, thus producing a vaccine

-27-

capable of engendering long-lasting and very specific immunity. The genes encoding five immunodominant protein antigens of the tuberculosis bacillus, described herein, are useful for that purpose; genes encoding the 65kD, 19kD and 71kD antigens, or a portion thereof, are particularly valuable in vaccine construction.

Because of the similarities in the DNA encoding similarly-sized proteins and, thus, of the encoded proteins themselves, it is possible that, for example, a vaccine effective against two or more of the mycobacteria can be produced.

EXEMPLIFICATION

Isolation and Analysis of Recombinants Expressing the 65kD M. tuberculosis Antigen

The recombinant DNA library of M. tuberculosis genomic DNA fragments in the lambda gt11 vector was constructed as described above. Recombinant phage lambda RY3143 and lambda RY3146 were used. Young, R.A. et al., Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, USA, 82:2583-2587 (1985). Subclones of the mycobacterial DNA inserts in these recombinant phage were constructed in pUC19 or M13mp9 vectors using standard recombinant DNA techniques. Messing, J. and J. Viera, Gene, 19:269-276 (1982). Maniatis, T. et al., Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor, NY (1982).

-28-

Monoclonal antibodies specific for the 65kD antigen were obtained from the Immunology of Tuberculosis Scientific Working Group under a grant from the WHO/World Bank/UNDP Special Program for Vaccine Development. These antibodies included IT-13 (WTB-78), IT-31 (SA2D5H4), and IT-33 (MLIIH9). Coates, A.R.M. et al., Lancet, 2:167-169 (1981). Gillis, T.P. and T.M. Buchanon, Immunology, 37:172-178 (1982). Anti-B-galactosidase antibodies were purchased from CooperBiomedical. Polyclonal rabbit antisera directed against a sonicate of M. tuberculosis strain H37Rv were elicited as described by Minden and co-workers. Minden, P. et al., Infect. Immun., 46:519-525 (1984). Results are shown in Table 2.

-29-

TABLE 2: PATTERNS OF ANTIBODY REACTIVITIES^a

	<u>Number of Clones</u>	<u>Reactivity with Antibodies</u>		
		<u>IT-13</u>	<u>IT-31</u>	<u>IT-33</u>
	27	+	+	+
05	1	+	+	+
	2	+	-	+
	3	-	+	+
	1	+	-	-
	2	-	+	-
10	2	-	-	+

^a: Recombinant clones expressing antigens reactive with the 65kD antigen specific monoclonal antibodies IT-13, IT-31, and IT-33 were isolated as described above. For the initial screen, a pool of the three antibodies was used; it contained a 1:1000 dilution of each antibody to screen a total of about 8×10^5 recombinant phage from the lambda gt11-M. tuberculosis library. To determine which monoclonal antibody reacted with which of the 38 plaque-purified recombinants, about 100 pfu of each recombinant phage were inoculated in small spots on a lawn of Y1090. The phage were allowed to grow and induced to synthesize the foreign proteins as described previously. The filters were then reacted with a 1:1000 dilution of one of the monoclonal hybridoma antibodies as described above.

-30-

The lambda gt11-M. tuberculosis library was screened with the monoclonal antibodies specific for the 65kD antigen and clones reactive with them were isolated essentially as described by Young et al.

05 Young, R.A. et al., Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, USA, 82:2583-2587 (1985). Briefly, for each 150mm LB plate, 0.6ml of a fresh overnight culture of Y1090 was infected with $1-2 \times 10^5$ plaque forming units of the library. After

10 3.5-4 hours of growth at 42°C, the plaques were overlaid with a dry nitrocellulose filter which had been saturated with 10mM isopropyl-B-D-thiogalactopyranoside (IPTG). The plates were incubated an additional 3.5-4 hours at 37°C and then removed to

15 room temperature and the position of the filters marked. The filters were washed briefly in TBST (50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8, 150mM NaCl, 0.05% Tween 20) and then incubated in TBST + 20% fetal calf serum. After 30 minutes at room temperature, the filters

20 were transferred to TBST plus antibody. For the initial screen, the antibody mix contained a 1:1000 dilution of IT-13, IT-31, and IT-33. The filters were incubated with the antibody solution overnight at 4°C with gentle agitation, washed in TBST and

25 reacted with biotinylated goat anti-mouse immunoglobulin, the Vectastain ABC reagent, and developer as described by the manufacturer (Vector Laboratories). After the color had developed the filters were washed with several changes of water

30 and air dried. Phage corresponding to positive signals were twice plaque purified. To determine

-31-

which monoclonal antibodies reacted with which of the recombinant phage, about 100 pfu of a purified phage stock were inoculated in a small spot on a lawn of Y1090 bacteria on an LB plate. The phage
05 were allowed to grow and induced to synthesize the foreign proteins as described above. The filters were then reacted with a 1:1000 dilution of one of the monoclonal antibodies. The subsequent steps were the same as for the initial screen.

10 Western blot assays were carried out as follows: Cells containing phage or plasmids in which the expression of the foreign sequences was under the control of the E. coli lac gene regulatory sequences were induced to synthesize the foreign
15 proteins by incubating the cells in the presence of 2.5mM IPTG for 2 hours. Crude lysates of cells expressing lambda gt11 recombinants were made as described in Huynh et al. Huynh, T.V. et al., In: DNA Cloning Techniques: A Practical Approach, (D.
20 Glover, ed.) IRL Press, Oxford, Vol. 1, pp. 49-78 (1985). Crude lysates of cells expressing plasmid encoded proteins were made by harvesting cells from overnight cultures and resuspending the cells in 10
25 mM Tris pH7.5/10 mM EDTA containing 100 ug lysozyme/ml. After 10 minutes at room temperature, SDS was added to a final concentration of 0.5%. A protease inhibitor (Trasylol, Boehringer Mannheim) was added to all crude lysates at a final concentration of 0.3%. The crude protein preparations
30 were electrophoresed on 10% polyacrylamide-SDS Laemmli gels and the separate proteins electrophor-

-32-

etically transferred to nitrocellulose. Laemmli, U.K., Nature, 227:680-685 (1970). Towbin, H. et al., Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, USA, 76:4350-4354 (1979). The immobilized
05 proteins were reacted with a 1:1000 dilution of monoclonal antibody IT-13 in TBST overnight at 4°C. The nitrocellulose filters were then washed, reacted with peroxidase-conjugated goat anti-mouse immuno-
globulin, and developed as described by Niman and
10 co-workers. Niman, H.L. et al., Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, USA, 80:4949-4953 (1983).

The sequences of 5'-end-labeled restriction fragments of the mycobacterial DNA were determined
15 by a modification of the partial chemical degradation technique of Maxam and Gilbert. Brow, M.A.D. et al., Mol. Biol. Evol., 2:1-12 (1985). Maxam, A.M. and W. Gilbert, Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, USA, 74:560-564
20 (1976). For the M13/dideoxy sequencing studies, Sau3AI fragments from the mycobacterial DNA inserts were subcloned into the BamHI site of M13mp9. Phage DNA was isolated from the M13 recombinants and subjected to the dideoxy chain termination
25 sequencing reactions. Biggin, M.D. et al., Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, USA, 80:3963-3965 (1983). Sanger, F. et al., Journal of Molecular Biology, 143:161-178 (1980). The products of the sequencing reactions were
30 electrophoresed on 6% acrylamide/7M urea/0.5-2.5 x TBE gradient sequencing gels. The gels were dried

-33-

under vacuum and exposed to Kodak XRP-1 film. The nucleotide sequences were determined independently for both strands of the mycobacterial DNA.

Computer-aided analyses of the nucleic acid sequences and deduced protein sequences were performed using the Databases and programs provided by the Nucleic Acid and Protein Identification Resources of the National Institutes of Health as well as the programs of Chou and Fasman and Hopp and Woods. Chou, P.Y. and G.D. Fasman, Adv. Enzym., 47:45-148 (1978). Hopp, T.P. and K.P. Woods, Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, USA, 78:3824-3828 (1981). The nucleotide sequence of the region containing the M. tuberculosis 65kD gene and the deduced amino acid sequence of the two long open reading frames are represented in Figure 8.

B-galactosidase assays were also carried out. Cells were grown in LB broth or LB broth plus 2.5mM IPTG to an OD₆₀₀ of about 0.3. Crude lysates were made and b-galactosidase activity assayed as described by Miller. Miller, J.H., Experiments in Molecular Genetics, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor, NY (1972).

25 Equivalents

Those skilled in the art will recognize or be able to ascertain, using no more than routine experimentation, many equivalents to the specific materials and components described herein. Such equivalents are intended to be encompassed in the scope of the following claims.

-34-

CLAIMS

1. Isolated DNA encoding an immunogenic protein antigen of Mycobacterium tuberculosis.
- 05 2. DNA of Claim 1 selected from the group consisting of DNA encoding Mycobacterium tuberculosis protein antigens of molecular weight 71kD, 65kD, 19kD, 14kD and 12kD.
- 10 3. Isolated DNA encoding an immunodominant protein antigen of Mycobacterium tuberculosis, the protein antigen having a molecular weight of approximately 65kD and recognized by a monoclonal antibody selected from the group consisting of: IT-31; C1.1; IIH9; IIC8; T2.3; Y1-2; SA2.D7C and IT-13.
- 15 4. Isolated DNA encoding an immunodominant protein antigen of Mycobacterium tuberculosis, the protein antigen having a molecular weight of approximately 19kD and recognized by a monoclonal antibody selected from the group consisting of: IT-10; IT-12; IT-16; and IT-19.
- 20 5. Isolated DNA encoding an immunodominant protein antigen of Mycobacterium tuberculosis, the protein antigen having a molecular weight of approximately 71kD and recognized by the monoclonal antibody IT-11.
- 25

-35-

6. Isolated DNA encoding an antigenic determinant of Mycobacterium tuberculosis protein.
- 05 7. DNA of Claim 6 which encodes an antigenic determinant selected from the group consisting of antigenic determinants of Mycobacterium tuberculosis proteins of molecular weight 71kD, 65kD, 19kD, 14kD and 12kD.
- 10 8. Isolated DNA encoding an amino acid sequence of an antigenic determinant of Mycobacterium tuberculosis protein, said protein having a molecular weight of approximately 65kD.
- 15 9. Isolated Mycobacterium tuberculosis DNA encoding an immunodominant protein antigen having a molecular weight of approximately 65kD, said DNA selected from the group consisting of:
 - a. the DNA insert of clone Y3141;
 - b. the DNA insert of clone Y3143;
 - c. the DNA insert of clone Y3150;
 - d. the DNA insert of clone Y3253; and
 - 20 e. the DNA insert of clone Y3262.
10. A protein antigen encoded by DNA of Claim 9.
- 25 11. A protein antigen of Claim 10, wherein the protein antigen is recognized by a monoclonal antibody selected from the group consisting of IT-31; C1.1; IIH9; IIC8; T2.3; Y1-2; SA2.D7C and IT-13.

-36-

12. Isolated DNA having a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of: a) the nucleotide sequence represented in Figure 6, or a portion thereof; b) the nucleotide sequence represented in Figure 7, or a portion thereof; and c) the nucleotide sequence represented in Figure 8, or a portion thereof.
13. A protein or a peptide selected from the group consisting of: a) proteins or peptides encoded by the nucleotide sequence represented in Figure 6, or a portion thereof; b) proteins or peptides encoded by the nucleotide sequence represented in Figure 7, or a portion thereof; and c) proteins or peptides encoded by the nucleotide sequence represented in Figure 8, or a portion thereof.
14. A peptide having the amino acid sequence of an antigenic determinant of Mycobacterium tuberculosis protein, said antigenic determinant being unique to Mycobacterium tuberculosis protein.
15. A peptide encoded by isolated Mycobacterium tuberculosis DNA, said peptide recognized by helper T cells.
16. A peptide encoded by the Mycobacterium tuberculosis DNA insert of clone Y3150 or a portion of said DNA insert.

-37-

17. Isolated DNA encoding a protein of Myco-
bacterium africanum the protein having a
molecular weight of 65kD.
- 05 18. Isolated DNA encoding a protein of Myco-
bacterium avium, the protein having a molecular
weight of 65kD.
19. A vaccine comprising DNA encoding Mycobacterium
tuberculosis protein in a recombinant vaccine
vector capable of expressing said DNA.
- 10 20. A vaccine of Claim 19 in which the recombinant
vaccine vector is vaccinia virus or cultivat-
able mycobacteria.
- 15 21. A vaccine of Claim 20 in which the DNA encodes
the 65kD Mycobacterium tuberculosis protein
recognized by the monoclonal antibody IT-13, or
a portion of said protein.
- 20 22. A vaccine comprising DNA encoding an antigenic
determinant unique to Mycobacterium tubercu-
losis cultivatable mycobacteria capable of
expressing said DNA.
- 25 23. A method of detecting antibody against Myco-
bacterium tuberculosis in a biological fluid,
comprising the steps of:
 - a) incubating an immunoabsorbent com-
prising a solid phase to which is attached

-38-

immunodeterminant Mycobacterium tuberculosis protein with a sample of the biological fluid to be tested, under conditions which allow the anti-Mycobacterium tuberculosis antibody in the sample to bind to the immunoadsorbent;

05

b) separating the immunoadsorbent from the sample; and

10

c) determining if antibody is bound to the immunoadsorbent, as an indication of anti-Mycobacterium tuberculosis in the sample.

24. A method of Claim 23 in which the Mycobacterium tuberculosis protein attached to the solid phase has a molecular weight of approximately 65kD.

15

25. A method of detecting antibody against Myco-bacterium tuberculosis in a biological fluid, comprising the steps of:

20

a) incubating an immunoadsorbent comprising a solid phase to which is attached a peptide having the amino acid sequence of an antigenic determinant of Mycobacterium tuberculosis protein with a sample of the biological fluid to be tested, under conditions which allow antibody against Mycobacterium tuberculosis to bind to the immunoadsorbent;

25

b) separating the immunoadsorbent; and
c) determining if antibody is bound to the immunoadsorbent, as an indication of the

-39-

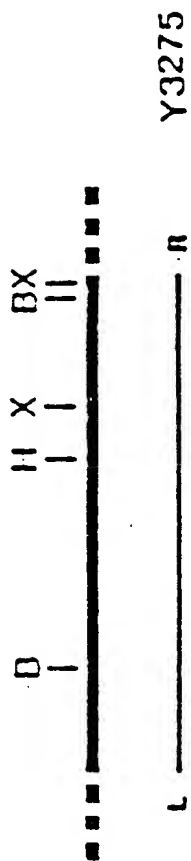
presence of the antibody against Mycobacterium tuberculosis in the sample.

- 05 26. A method of Claim 25 in which the peptide has the amino acid sequence of an antigenic determinant which is unique to Mycobacterium tuberculosis protein.
- 10 27. A kit useful in detecting antibody against Mycobacterium tuberculosis in a biological fluid, comprising a collection of reagents for immunoassay of said antibody, said collection of reagents a solid phase to which is attached immunodeterminant Mycobacterium tuberculosis protein or a peptide having the amino acid sequence of an antigenic determinant of
- 15 Mycobacterium tuberculosis.

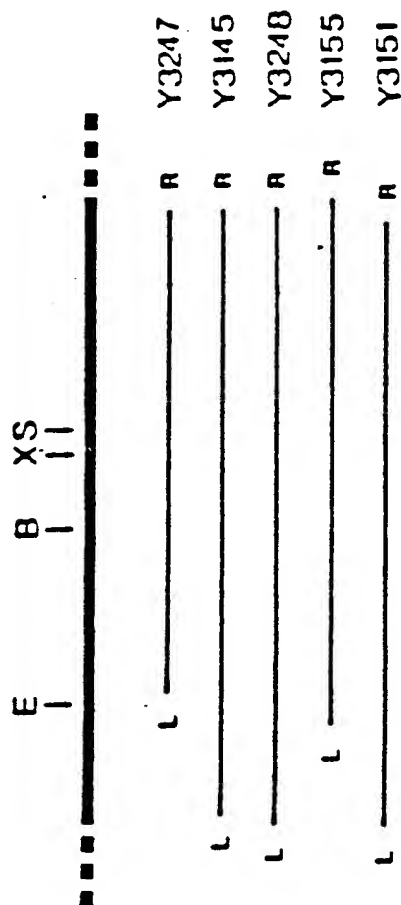
FIGURE 1

1Kb

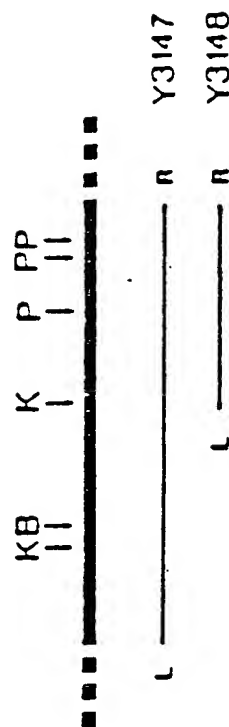
12K



14K



19K

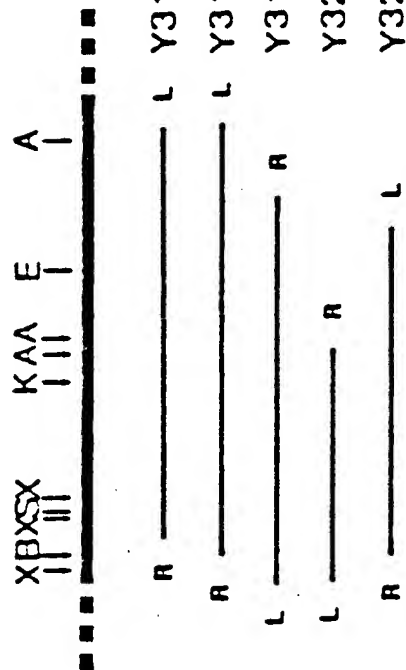


2/43

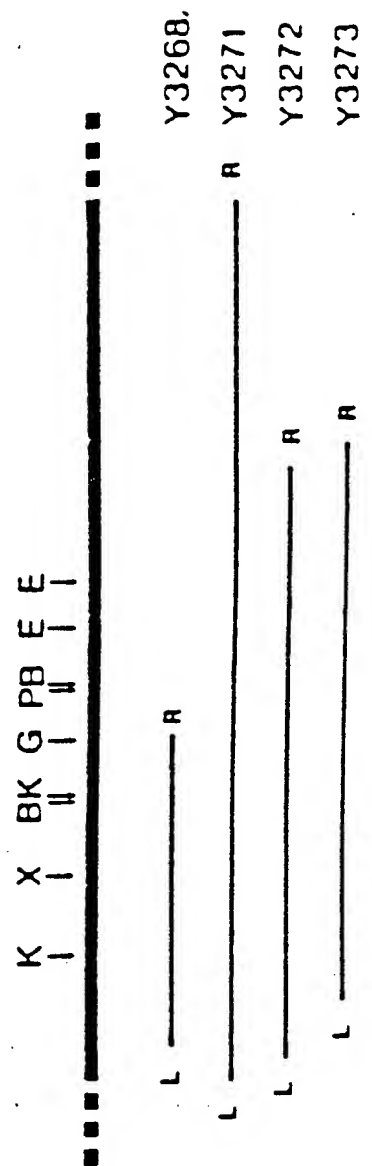
FIGURE 1 (Cont'd)

1Kb

65K

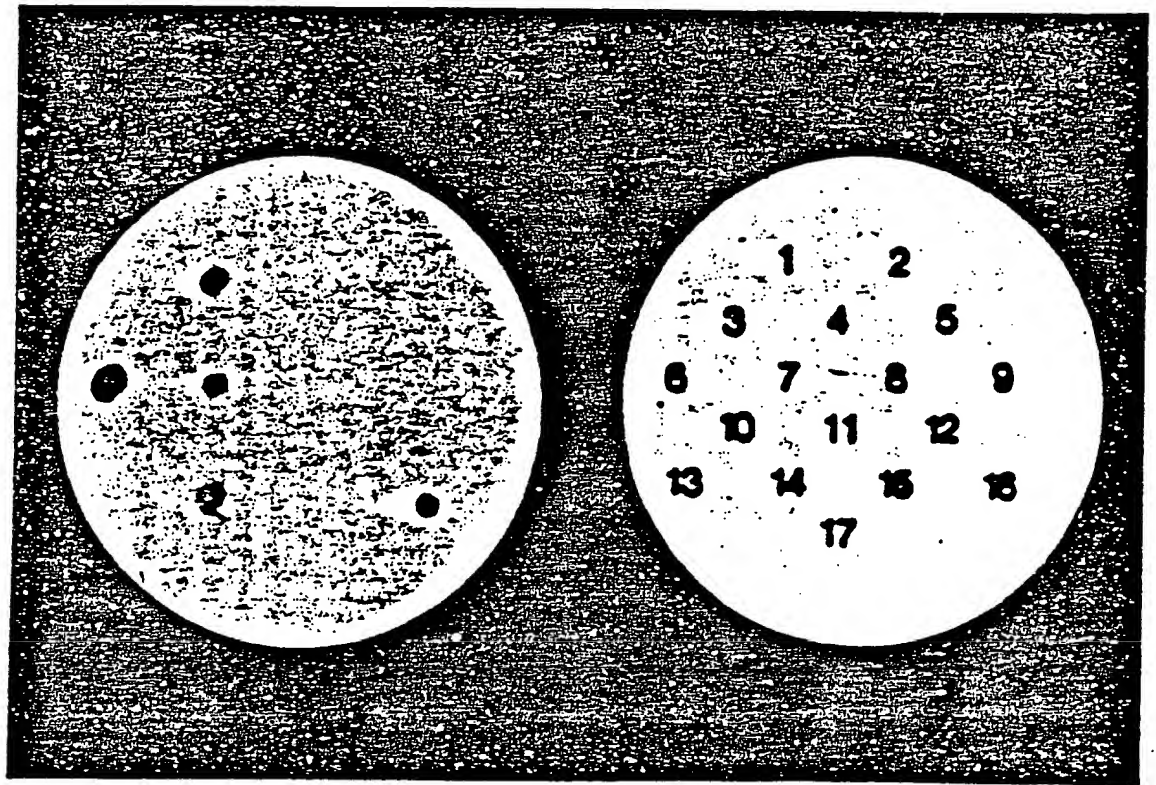


71K

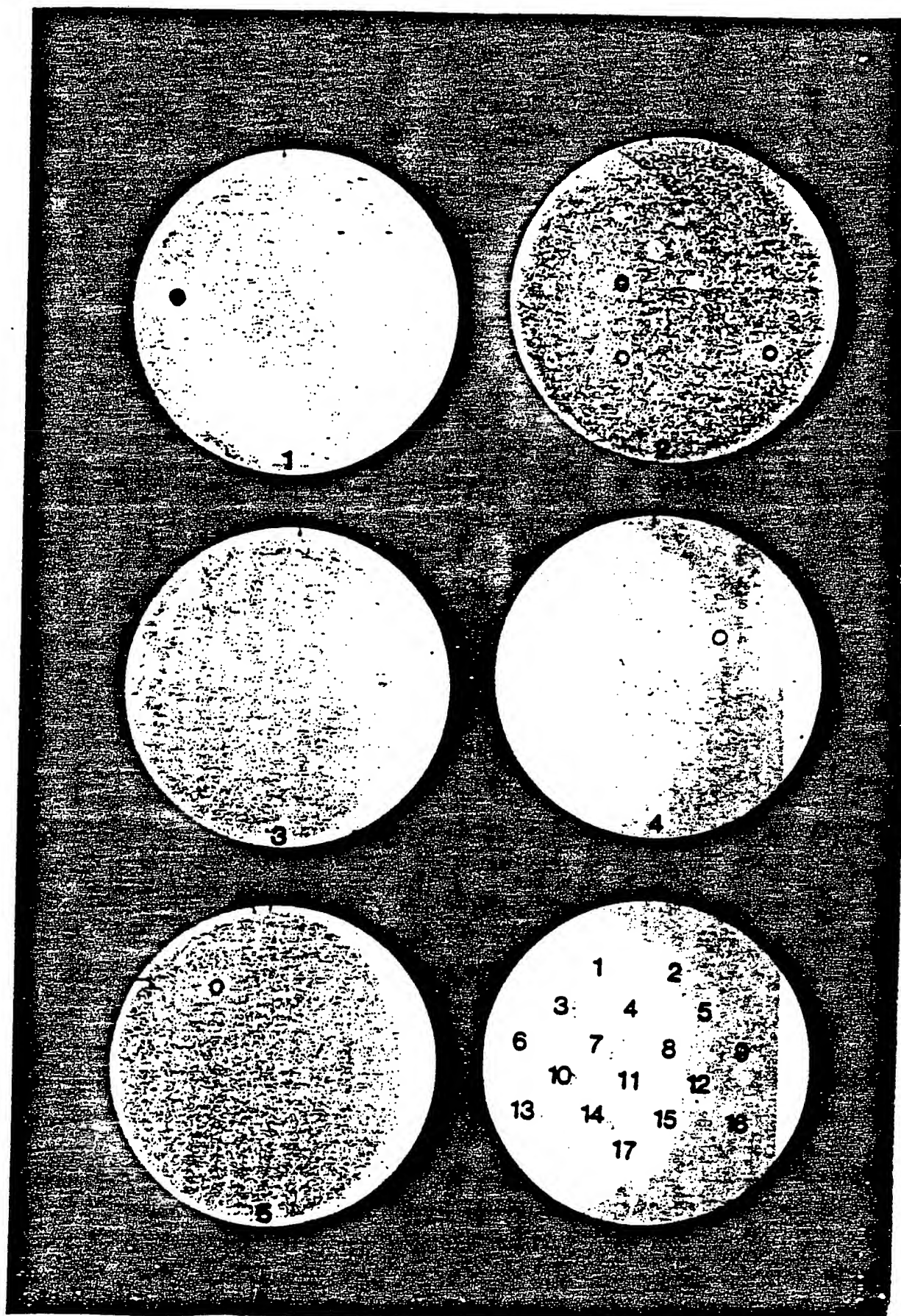


3/43

FIG. 2

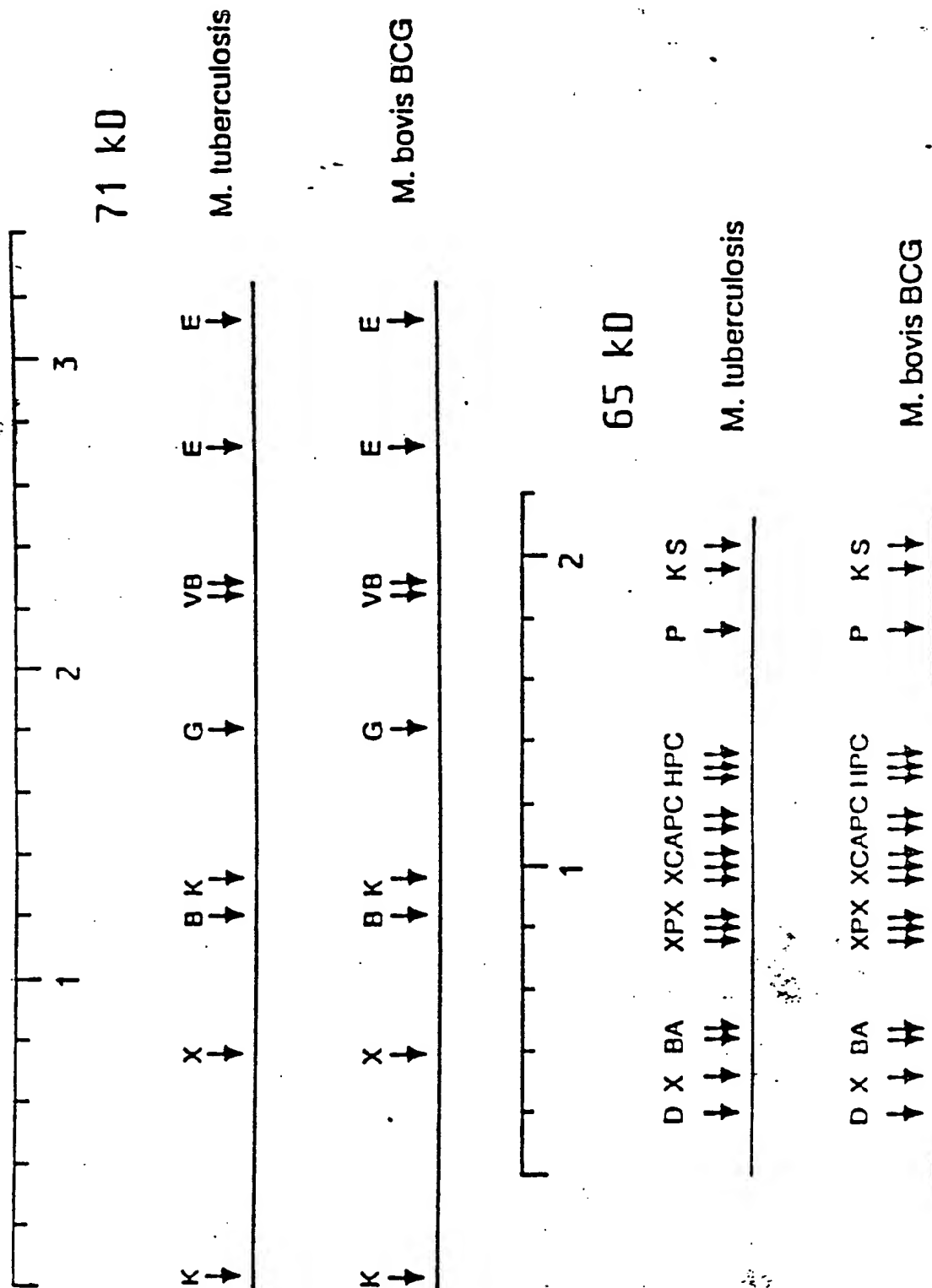


4/43
FIG.3



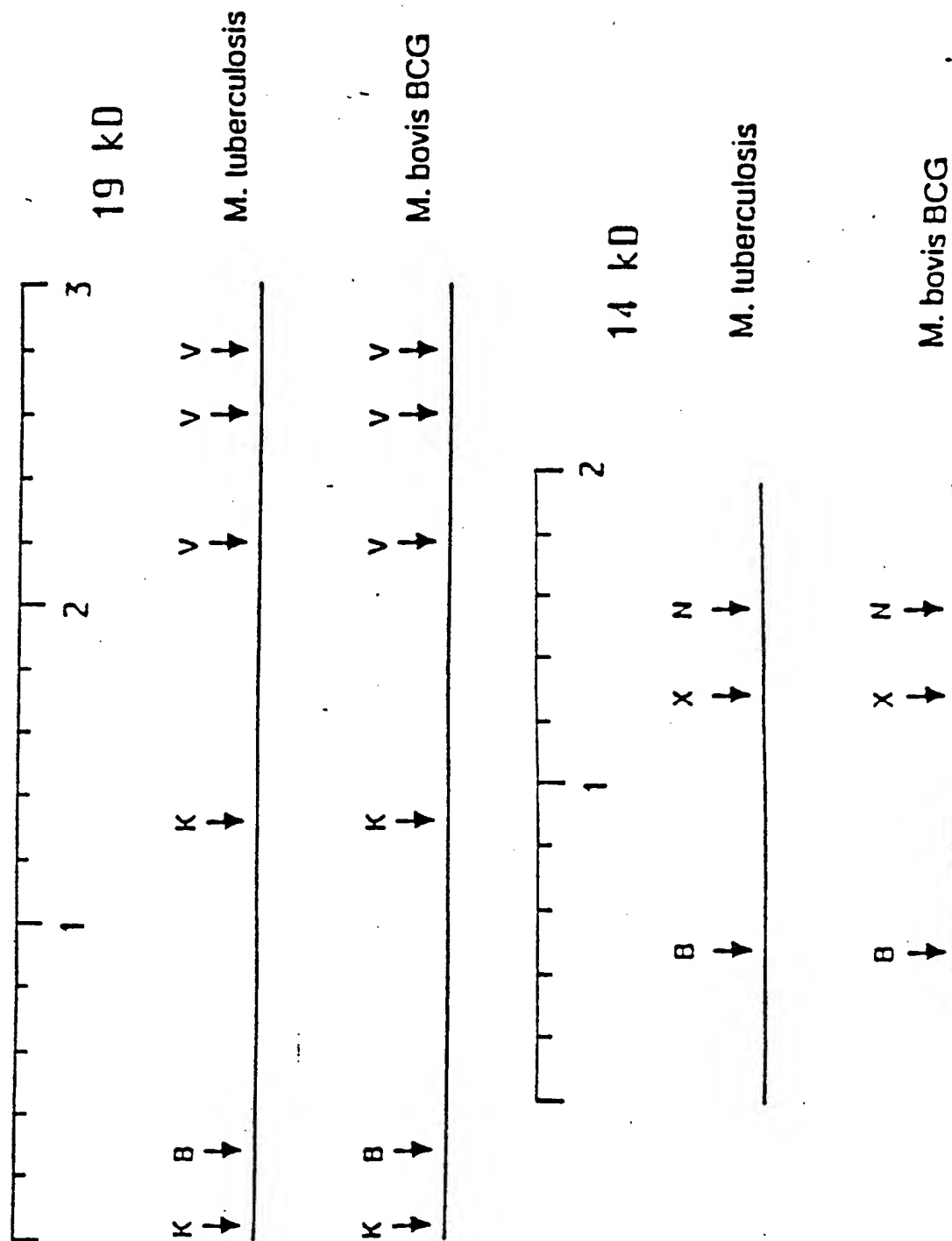
5/43

FIGURE 4



6/43

FIGURE 4 (Cont'd)



7/43

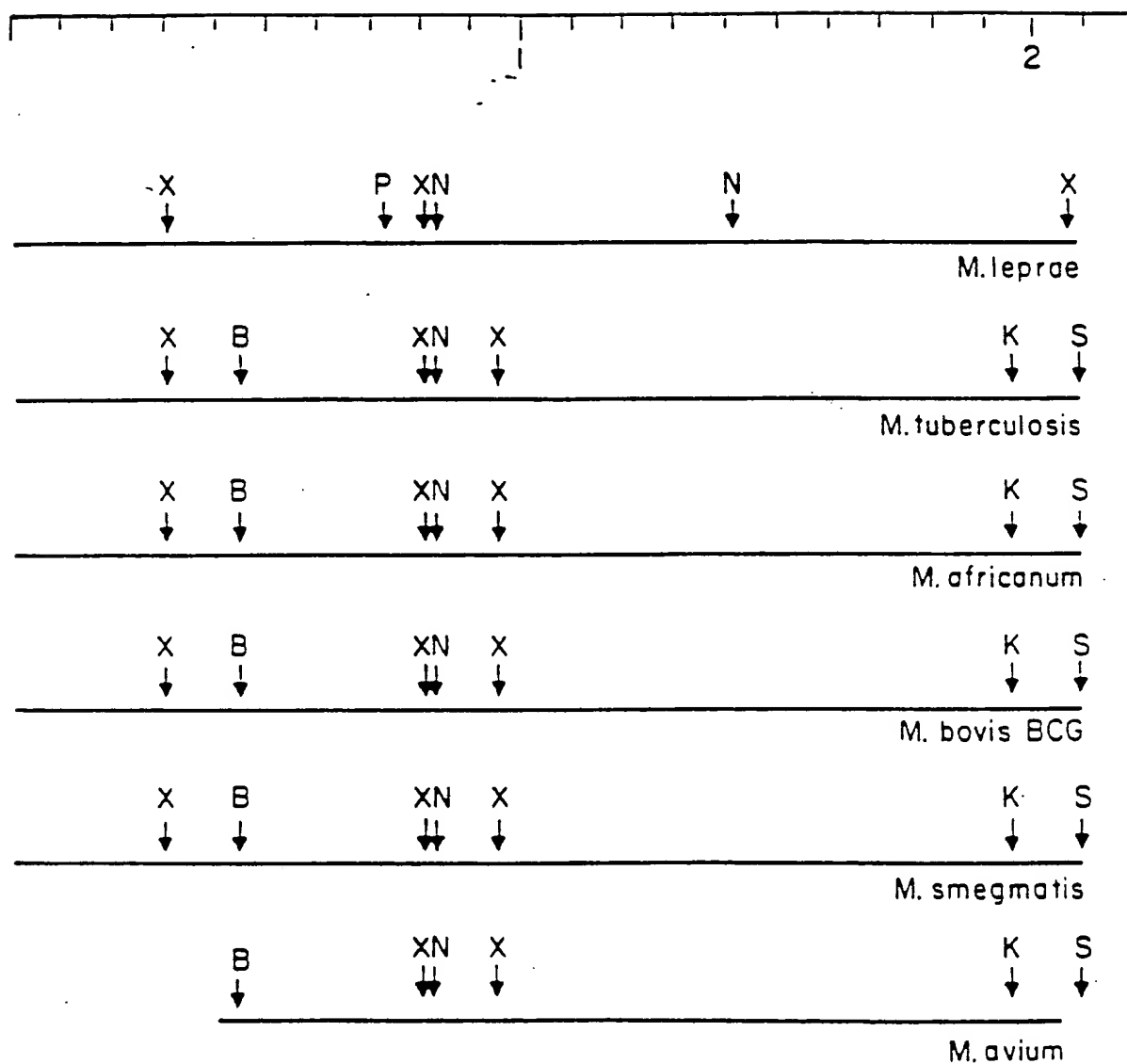


FIG. 5

8/43

FIGURE 6

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F R V N R L G E I A R P G A R I A H Q G
S V S I A S V R * P D Q A R G S R T K A
P C Q S P R * D S P T R R A D R A P R R
TTCCGTGTCATCGCCTCGGTGAGATAGCCCGACGCGCGGATCGCGCACCAAGGC
10      20      30      40      50      60
AAGGCACAGTTAGCGGAGCCACTCTATCGGGCTGGTCCGCGCGCCTAGCGGTGTTCCG
E T D I A E T L Y G S W A R P D R V L A
G H * D G R H S L G V L R A S R A G, L R
R T L R R P S I A R G P A R I A C W P A

A A Q G Q Q V V Q V M R G V F G H A Q R
P R R V S R L C R L C V A F S A M H N A
R A G S A G C A G Y A W R F R P C T T R
GCCGCGAGGGTCAGCAGGTTGTGCAGGTTATGCGTGGCGTTTTCGGCCATGCACAACGC
70      80      90      100      110      120
CGGCGCGTCCCAGTCCCAACACGTCCTCAATACGCACCCGCAAAAGCCGGTACGTGTTCCG
G R L T L L N H L N H T A N E A M C L A
R A P D A P Q A P * A H R K R G H V V R
A C P * C T T C T I R P T K P W A C R A

```

FIGURE 6 (CONT'D)

A E A R E I E V H L R R G L G A R G H L
 R K R G K * K C I S A G A S V P G A I W
 G S A G N R S A S P Q G P R C P G P S G
 GCGAAGCGGGAAATAGAGTGCATCTCCGACAGGGCCCTCGGTGCCCGGGCCCATCTG
 130 140 150 160 170 180
 CGCCTTCGGCCCTTATCTTCACGTAGAGGCGTCCCGGAGCCACGGGCCCGGTAGAC
 R F R P F Y F H M E A P A E T G P A M Q
 P L A P F L L A D G C P G R H G P G D P
 S A R S I S T C R R L P R P A R P W R S
 9/43
 E L D L H P V D G V G L P G L G D V D R
 N S I S T P S M V W V S P V S V M S T V
 T R S P P R R W C G S P R S R * C R P S
 GAACTCGATCTCCACCCCGTCGATGTGGTGTCTCCCGGTCTCGGTGATGTCGACCGT
 190 200 210 220 230 240
 CTTGAGCTAGAGTGGGCAGCTACACACCCAGAGGGCCAGAGCCACTACAGCTGGCA
 F E I E V G D I T H T E G T E T I D V T
 V R D G G R R H H P D G R D R H R G D
 S S R W G T S P T P R G P R P S T S R R

FIGURE 6 (CONT'D)

R H D E R N L T G R Q C L P E A A A D V
 G T T S E T S P V D S V C P R P Q P T C
 A R R A K P H R S T V S A R G R S R R A
 CGGCACGAGCGAAACCTCACCGGTGACAGTGTCTGCCGAGGCCGCGACGCGTG
 250 260 270 280 290 300
 GCCGTGCTGCTTGGAGTGGCCAGCTGTACAGACGGGCTCCGGCGTGGCTGCAC
 P V V L S V E G T S L T Q G L G C G V H
 A R R A F G * R D V T D A R P R L R R A
 C S S R F R V P R C H R G S A A S T G
 10/43
 P P E T A R Q H G A V H V A R T A H H R
 P R R P R A N T V P Y M * P A R R I I A
 P G D R A P T R C R T C S P H G A S S P
 CCCCCGAGACCGCGCCCAACACGGTGCCGTACATGTAGCCCGCAGCGCATCATCGC
 310 320 330 340 350 360
 GGGGGCCTCTGGCGCGGTTGTGCCACGGCATGTACATCGGGCGTCCCGTAGTAGCG
 G R L G R A L V T G Y M Y G A R R M M A,
 G P S R A G V R H R V H L G C P A D D G
 G S V A R W C P A T C T A R V A C * R R

FIGURE 6 (CONT'D)

R A G V D V F L H G V R G E P L R R Q H
 E P A * M F S C T A C A V N P S G A S T
 S R R R C F P A R R A R * T P P A P A P
 CGAGCCGGCGTAGATGTTTCTGACGGCGTGCGGGTGAACCCCTCCGGCCGACAC
 370 380 390 400 410 420
 GCTCGGCCGATCTACAAAGGACGTGCCGACGCCACTTGGGGAGGCCGCGTCTG
 S G A Y I N E Q V A H A T F G E P A L V
 L R R L H K G A R R A R H V G G A G A G
 A P T S T K R C P T R P S G R R R W C R
 11/43
 R H L S R V H V G L G G D A E H P T E M
 A T F P A S T S A W V V T P S T P P K *
 P P F P R P R R P G W * R R A P H R N D
 CGCCACCTTCCCGCTCCACGTCGGCTGGTGGTGACGCCGAGCACCCACCGAAATG
 430 440 450 460 470 480
 GCGGTGGAAGGCGCAGGTGCAGCCGACCCACCACTCGGGCTCGTGGGTGCTTAC
 A V K G A D V D A Q T T V G L V G G F H
 G G K G R G R R G P H H R R A G W R F S
 W R E R T W T P R P P S A S C G V S I I

FIGURE 6 (CONT'D)

I D M A V G V D D R D H G A V G S A V G
 S T W L W V * M T A T T G R S A P R W A
 R H G C G C R * P R P R G G R L R G G R
 ATCGACATGGCTGTGGTGTAGATGACCGCGACCGGGGGTCCGGTCCGGTGGGC
 490 500 510 520 530 540
 TAGCTGTACCGACACCATCTACTGGCGTGGTGGCCCGCAGCGGCGCACCCG
 D V H S H T Y I V A V V P R D A G R H A
 R C P Q P H L H G R G R P P R S R P P R
 S M A T P T S S R S W P A T P E A T P A
 12/43
 A I Q V Q R G G G H L G G H Q R V D D D
 R Y K S S A A A T S V D T N G S M T I
 D T S P A R R R P P R W T P T G R * R S
 GCGATACAAGTCCAGCGCGGGCGGCCACCTCGGTGGACACCAACGGGTCGATGACGAT
 550 560 570 580 590 600
 CGCTATGTTGAGTCCGCGCGCGCGGTGGAGCCACCTGTGTTGCCAGCTACTGCTA
 R Y L D L A A A A V E T S V L P D I V I
 S V L G A R R R G G R H V G V P R H R D
 I C T W R P P P W R P P C W R T S S S *

FIGURE 6 (CONT'D)

Q P S V T L N E A D I G D I E S A D L I
 S P V S P S T K L I L E I S N P R T * *
 A Q C H P Q R S * Y W R Y R I R G P D R
 CAGCCAGTGTACCCCTCAACGAAGCTGATATTGGAGATATCGAATCCGGGACCTGATA
 610 620 630 640 650 660
 GTCGGGCACAGTGGGAGTTGCTTCGACTATAACCTCTATAGCTTAGCGCCTGGACTAT
 L G T D G E V F S I N S I D F G R V Q Y
 A W H * G * R L Q Y Q L Y R I R P G S L
 G L T V R L S A S I P S I S D A S R I S
 13/43
 D A R H H L V E A L F R G Q L G L P P Q
 M P G T T W * R P C F A V S W D C R H R
 C P A P P G R G P V S R S A G I A A T G
 GATCCCGGCACCCCTGGTAGAGGCCCTGTTCGCGGTCAGCTGGGATTGCCGCCACAG
 670 680 690 700 710 720
 CTACGGGCGGTGGACCATCTCCGGGACAAAGCGCCAGTCGACCCCTAACGGCGGTGTC
 I G P V V Q Y L G Q K A T L Q S Q R W L
 H G A G G P L P G T E R D A P I A A V P

FIGURE 6 (CONT'D)

A R C W R T S A R N R P * S P N G G C A
 A G M H R C R R G T V E K R V R V V P
 L G C T D V G A A P S R N E Y A S L S H
 W D A P M S A R H R R E T S T R R C P T
 GCTGGATGACCGATGTCGGCGGCACCGTCGAGAAACGAGTACGCGTGTGTCCCA
 730 740 750 760 770 780
 CGACCTACGTGGCTACAGCCGCGCGTGGCAGCTCTTTGCTCATGCGCAGCAACAGGT
 S P H V S T P A A G D L F S Y A D N D W
 Q S A G I D A R C R R S V L V R R Q G V
 P I C R H R R P V T S F R T R T T G C^{14/43}
 H H A T I G S L D H T R G Q R G N E S A
 T T R P S A A L I T H G D S A A M N P R
 P R D H R Q P * S H T G T A R Q * I R D
 CACCACGACCATCGGCAGCCTTGATCACACACGGGACAGCGCGCAATGATCCGCG
 790 800 810 820 830 840
 GTGGTGGCTGCTAGCCGTCGGAACCTAGTGTGCCCCCTGTCGCGCCGTTACTTAGGCGC
 V V R G D A A K I V C P S L A A I F G R
 G R S W R C G Q D C V P V A R C H I R S
 W A V M P L R S * V R P C R P L S D A I

FIGURE 6 (CONT'D)

I G V V E I R C V M Q R * R V F T V C R
 S A S S K S V V S C N G N E C S P C A A
 R R R R N P L C H A T V T S V H R V P P
 ATCGGCGTCGTAATCCGTTGTGTCATGCAACGGTAACGAGTGTTCACCGTGTCGCGC
 850 860 870 880 890 900
 TAGCCGACGAGCTTAGGCAACACAGTACGTTGCCATTGCTCACAAGTGCGCACACGGCG
 D A D D F D T T D H L P L S H E G H A A
 R R R R F G N H * A V T V L T * R T G G
 P T T S I R Q T M C R Y R T N V T H R R
 15/43
 L D D G S G R F V F H R H Y I A T T T V
 W M T A V G G L C S I G T T L P L L R C
 G * R Q W E V C V P S A L H C H Y Y G A
 CTGGATGACGGCAGTGGGAGGTTGTGTTCCATCGGCACTACATTGCCACTACTACGGTG
 910 920 930 940 950 960
 GACCTACTGCCGTACCCCTCCAACACAAAGGTAGCCGTGATGTAACGGTGATGATGCCAC
 Q I V A T P P K H E M P V V N G S S R H
 P H R C H S T Q T G D A S C Q W * * P A
 S S P L P L N T N W R C * M A V V V T C

FIGURE 6 (CONT'D)

H A G R C R W R T T L P T R K R E F S A
 T P V D A V G E P R Y R P E R E N F P P
 R R * M P L A N H A T D Q K E R I F R R
 CACGCCGTAGATGCCGTTGGCAACCAACGCTACCGACCAGAAAGAGAGAATTTCCGCC
 970 980 990 1000 1010 1020
 GTGCGGCCATCTACGGCAACCGCTTGTCGATGGTCTTCTCTCTTAAAGCGG
 V G T S A T P S G R * R G S L S F K G G
 R R Y I G N A F W A V S W F S L I K R R
 A P L H R Q R V V S G V L F L S N E A A
 16/43
 A P R P R A L L T R I L P K R S S M P M
 H L D L G P C * R A Y C R S G P Q C R W
 T * T S G P A N A H T A E A V L N A D G
 GCACCTAGACCTCGGCCCTGCTAACCGCGCATCTGCCGAGCGGTCTCAATGCCGATG
 1030 1040 1050 1060 1070 1080
 CGTGGATCTGGAGCCCGGACGATTGCGCGTATGACGGCTTCGCCAGGAGTTACGGCTAC
 C R S R P G Q * R A Y Q R L P G * H R H

FIGURE 6 (CONT'D)

V * V E P G A L A C V A S A T R L A S P
 G L G R A R S V R M S G F R D E I G I S
 D R Y D R Q R S T G * S V D * R S R * P
 T A T T G K G A Q G E A W T D G R G S R
 P L R Q A K E H R ^V K R G L T V A V A G
 GACCGCTACGACAGGCAAGGAGCACAGGGTGAAGCGTGGACTGACGGTCCGGTAGCCG
 1090 1100 1110 1120 1130 1140
 CTGGCGATGCTCGGTTCTCGTGTCCTCCACTTCGCACCTGACTGCCAGCGCCATCGGC
 V A V V P L P A C P S A H V S P R P L R
 G S R C A F S C L T F R P S V T A T A P
 R * S L C L L V P H L T S Q R D R Y G S
 E P P F W S Q V F P D V Q A T S R L Q E
 S R H S G R R S F R M F K Q Q V D Y R K
 A A I L V A G L S G C S S N K S T T G S
 GAGCGCCATTCTGGTCGAGGTCTTCCGGATGTTCAAGCAACAAGTCGACTACAGGAA
 1150 1160 1170 1180 1190 1200
 CTCGGCGGTAAGACGAGCGTCCAGAAAGGCTACAAAGTTCTGTTTCAGCTGATGCCTT
 L R W E P R L D K R I N L C C T S * L F
 A A M R T A P R E P H E L L L L D V V P L
 G G N Q D C T K G S T * A V L R S C S A

FIGURE 6 (CONT'D)

A V R P R P R Q A R R Q A P A P P P G R
 R * D H D R G R H D G K P R R R L R A E
 G E T T A A G T T A S P G A A S G P K
 GCGGTGAGACCAGCGCGGACGACGAGCCCGGCGCGCTCCGGCCGA
 1210 1220 1230 1240 1250 1260
 CGCCACTCTGGTGGCGCGTCCGTGCTGCCGTTCGGGCGCGGAGGCCGGCT
 R H S W S R P L C S P L G R R R R A S
 P S V V V A A P V V A L G P A A E P G F
 T L G R G R C A R R C A G A G G P R L
 18/43
 R S S S T V R T R T S P A P W C A Q P R
 G R H R R * G P E R H R L R G V H N R G
 V V I D G K D Q N V T G S V V C T T A A
 AGTTCGTCATCGAGGTAAGGACGAGAACGTCACCGGCTCCGTGGTGTGCACAACCGCG
 1270 1280 1290 1300 1310 1320
 TCCAGCAGTAGTGCCATTCCCTGGTCTTGCA GTGGCGGACCAACGTTGGCGCC
 P R * R R Y P G S R * R S R P T C L R P
 T T M S P L S W F T V P E T T H V V A A
 D D D V T L V L V D G A G H H A C G R G

FIGURE 6 (CONT'D)

P A M S T S R S A G R R P A L P P C S P
 R Q C Q H R D R R G G D R H C R R A H R
 G N V N I A I G G A A T G I A A V L T D
 CCGCAATGTCACATCGCGATCGGCGGGCGGACCGCATGCGCGCGTGTCTACCG
 1330 1340 1350 1360 1370 1380
 GGCCGTACAGTTGTAGCGCTAGCCCGCCCGCTGGCCGTACGGCGGACGAGTGGC
 R C H * C R S R R P P S R C Q R R A * R
 P L T L M A I P P A A V P M A A T S V S
 A I D V D R D A P R R G A N G G H E G V
 19/43
 T A T L R R * S P L G S V T S T A S R W
 R Q P S G G E V R W A R * R Q R R H A G
 G N P P E V K S V G L G N V N G V T L G
 ACGCAACCTCCGGAGGTGAAGTCCGTTGGGCTCGGTAACGTCAACGGCGTCAAGCTGG
 1390 1400 1410 1420 1430 1440
 TGCCGTTGGAGGCCCTCCACTTCAGGCAACCCGAGCCATTGCAGTTGCCCGCAGTCCGAC
 R C G E P P S T R Q A R Y R * R R * A P
 P L G G S T F D T P S P L T L P T V S P
 A V R R L H L G N P E T V D V A D R Q S

FIGURE 6 (CONT'D)

D T R R A P D R V T P R Q P R T A A T T
 I H V G H R T G * R L G N Q G R Q P L Q
 Y T S G T G Q G N A S A T K D G S H Y K
 GATACGTCGGCACCGGACAGGGTAACGCCCTCGGCAACCAAGGACGGCAGCCACTACA
 1450 1460 1470 1480 1490 1500
 CTATGTGACGCCCGTGGCCTGTCCCATTTGGGAGCCGTTGGTTCCTGCCGTCGGTGATGT
 I C T P C R V P Y R R P L W P R C G' S C
 Y V D P V P C P L A E A V L S P L W * L
 V R R A G S L T V G R C G L V A A V V L

20/43

R S L G P L P G S T W P T R C H R * T S
 D H W D R Y R G R H G Q P D V T G E Q V
 I T G T A T G V D M A N P M S P V N K S
 AGATCACTGGACCGCTACCGGGGTCGACATGGCCCAACCCGATGTCACCGGTGAACAAGT
 1510 1520 1530 1540 1550 1560
 TCTAGTGACCCCTGGCGATGGCCCCCAGCTGTACCGGTTGGGCTACAGTGGCCACTGTGTCA
 S * Q S R * R P R C P W G S T V P S C T
 I V P V A V P T S M A L G I D G T F L D
 D S P G S G P D V H G V R H * R H V L R

FIGURE 6 (CONT'D)

R S K S R * P V P N L K R V D A G C E Q
 V R N R G D L F L T * S V S M R A V N S
 F E I E V T C S * P K A C R C G L * T A
 CGTTCGAAATCGAGGTGACCTGTTCCCTAACCTAAAGCGTGTGATGCGGGCTGTGAACAG
 1570 1580 1590 1600 1610 1620
 GCAAGCTTAGCTCCACTGGACAAGGATTGGATTTCGCACAGCTACGCCCGACACTTGTC
 T R F R P S R N R V * L T D I R A T; F L
 N S I S T V Q E * G L A H R H P S H V A
 E F D L H G T G L R F R T S A P Q S C R^{21/43}
 R V G A G Q S G L A R R R F E R L P S V
 A S E P G S Q A * R G D D S S G C H P S
 R R S R A V R P S A A T I R A V A I R Q
 CGGTCGGAGCCGGCAGTCAGGCCTAGCGCGGACGATTTCGAGCGGTGCCATCCGTC
 1630 1640 1650 1660 1670 1680
 GCGCAGCCTCGGCCCGTCAGTCCGGATCGCGCGCTAGCTAAGCTGCCCAACGGTAGGCAG
 A D S G P L * A * R P S S E L P Q W G D
 R R L R A T L G L A A V I R A T A M R *
 T P A P C D P R A R R R N S R N G D T L

FIGURE 6 (CONT'D)

K W Q P H R K L G I S G * A T H' G D R S
 S G N R T A N S V Y P G E L L T V I V P
 V A T A P Q T R Y I R V S Y S R * S E F
 AAGTGGCAACCGCACCCTCGGTATATCCGGGTGAGCTACTCACGGTGATCGTTCC
 1690 1700 1710 1720 1730 1740
 TTCACCGTTGGCGTTGAGCCATATAGGCCACTCGATGAGTGCCACTAGCAAGG
 L P L R V A F E T Y G P S S S V T I T G
 T A V A G C V R Y I R T L * E R H D N R
 H C G C R L S P I D P H A V * P S R E T
 22/43
 V V R L D H S G D D R Q A E P G A T G L
 L C A L T T A E T I A R P S P V L P A W
 C A P * P Q R R R S P G R A R C Y R L G
 GTTGTGCGCCTTGACCACAGCGGAGACGATCGCCAGGCCGCGGTGCTACCGGCTTG
 1750 1760 1770 1780 1790 1800
 CAACACGCGAAGTGTGCGCCTCTGCTAGCGGTCCGGCTCGGGCCACGATGGCCGAAC
 N H A K V V A S V I A L G L G T S G A Q
 Q A G Q G C R L R D G P R A R H * R S P
 T R R S W L P S S R W A S G P A V P K A

FIGURE 6 (CONT'D)

A G P * R I A A G E P L E N L G L Q R G
 R D R D V S P R A N R S K T S D C S A A
 G T V T Y R R G R T A R K P R T A A R P
 GCGGACCGTGACGTATCGCCCGGGCGAACCCTCGAAAACCTCGGACTGCAGCGCGG
 1810 1820 1830 1840 1850 1860
 CGCCCTGGCACTGCATAGCGGCGCCCGCTTGCGGAGCTTTTGAGCCTGACGTCGCGCGG
 R S R S T D G R A F R E F V E S Q L A A
 P V T V Y R R P R V A R F G R V A A R G
 P G H R I A A P S G S S F R P S C R P R
 23/43
 R N T R P I V D H L Q H D V R R P G A Q
 G I P G P L S I T C S T T C V G P V L K
 E Y P A H C R S P A A R R A S A R C S S
 CGGAATACCGGCCCATTTGTCGATCACCTGCAGCAGCGTGCGTGGCCCGTGCTCAA
 1870 1880 1890 1900 1910 1920
 GCCTTATGGCGCGGTAAACAGCTAGTGGACGTGCTGCAGCAGCCGGCCACGAGTT
 P I G P G N D I V Q L V V H T P G T S L
 S Y G A W Q R D G A A R R A D A R H E L
 F V R G M T S * R C C S T R R G P A * A

FIGURE 6 (CONT'D)

A R R H D R A G T G V H A G V G Q Q V G
 R V V T I V P G P V C T R A L A S R L V
 A S S R S C R D R C A R G R W P A G W S
 GCGGTCGTCACGATCGTGCCGGGACCGGTGTGCACGCGGGCGTTGGCCAGCAGGTTGGT
 1930 1940 1950 1960 1970 1980
 CGCGCAGCAGTGTAGCACGGCCCTGGCCACACGTGCGCCCGCAACCGTCTCCAAACCA
 R T T V I T G P G T H V R A N A L L N T
 A D D R D H R S R H A R P R Q G A P Q D
 R R * S R A P V P T C A P T P W C T P *
 24/43
 H H L V Q P C R I T R D D H R F G G Q V
 T T W C N R A A S P G M T T G S G G R S
 P P G A T V P H H P G * P P V R G A G R
 CACCACCTGGTGCAACCGTGCCCGCATCACCCGGGATGACCAACCGGTTCGGGGGGCAGGTC
 1990 2000 2010 2020 2030 2040
 GTGGTGACACCGTTGGACGGCGTAGTGGGCCCTACTGTGGCCAGCCCCCGTCCAG
 V V Q H L R A A D G P I V V P E P P L D
 G G P A V T G C * G P H G G T R P A P R
 W R T C G H R M V R S S W R N P P C T S

FIGURE 6 (CONT'D)

E R P L V I W S G N M S V A D R V N R K
 S A H W * S G P A T * A S L T A S T A S
 A P T G D L V R Q H E R R * P R Q P Q A
 GAGGCCCACTGGTGATCTGTCCGGCAACATGAGCGTCGCTGACCGCGTCAACCGCAAG
 2050 2060 2070 2080 2090 2100
 CTCGGGGTGACCACTAGACCAGGCCGTTGTACTCGCAGCGACTGGCGCAGTTGGCGTTC
 L A W Q H D P G A V H A D S V A D V A L
 A G V P S R T R C C S R R Q G R * G C A
 R G S T I Q D P L M L T A S R T L R L G
 P R H V H R S A F Q R P P R V Q T R Q Q
 R D M S T G P R S S G R P E S R R A S S
 A T C P P V R V P A A A P S P D A P A A
 CCGCGACATGTCCACCGGTCCGGTTCACGCGGCCGCCCGAGTCCAGACGCGCCAGCAG
 2110 2120 2130 2140 2150 2160
 GCGGCTGTACAGGTGGCCAGGCGCAAGTCCCGCGGGGCTCAGGTCTGCGGGTCTGTC
 R S M D V P G R E L P R G S D L R A L L
 A V H G G T R T G A A A G L G S A G A A
 R C T W R D A N W R G G R T W V R W C C

FIGURE 6 (CONT'D)

Q Q V L D E T C Y P L G L R C H P A H R
 S R S S T R R V I R S V S D A T R L I A
 A G P R R D V L S A R S P M P P G S S R
 CAGCAGGTCCTCAGAGACGTGTATCCGCTCGGCTCCGATGCCACCCGGCTCATCGC
 2170 2180 2190 2200 2210 2220
 GTCGTCCAGGAGCTGCTGCACAATAGCGAGCCAGAGGCTACGGTGGGCCGAGTAGCG
 L L D E V L R T I R E T E S A V R S M A
 A P G R R S T N D A R D G I G G P E D R
 C T R S S V H * G S P R R H W G A * R T
 26/43
 V C D G L G I V P Y P L R Q F R V T T D
 C A T A S G S S P I R C V N S V * P R I
 V R R P R D R P L S A A S I P C N H G S
 GTGTGCGAGCGCCTCGGGATCGTCCCTATCCGCTCGGTCAATTCCGTGTAACACCGGAT
 2230 2240 2250 2260 2270 2280
 CACACGCTGCCGAGCCCTAGCAGGGGATAGCGACGAGTAAAGGCACATTGGTGCCCTA
 H A V A E P D D G I R Q T L E T Y G R I
 T R R G R S R G R D A A D I G H L W P D
 H S P R P I T G * G S R * N R T V V S R

FIGURE 6 (CONT'D)

R R K G S S Q F M T G I G N E L A H T G
 A A R G V R S S * L A S A T N W R T R V
 P Q G E F A V H D W H R Q R T G A H G F
 CGCCGCAAGGGAGTTCGCAGTTCATGACTGGCATCGGCAACGAACTGGCGGCACACGGGT
 2290 2300 2310 2320 2330 2340
 GCGGCGTTCCTCAAGCGTCAAGTACTGACCGTAGCCGTTGCTGACCGCGGTGCCCCA
 A A L P T R L E H S A D A V F Q R V R T
 G C P S N A T * S Q C R C R V P A C P N
 R L P L E C N M V P M P L S S A C V P K
 27/43
 F T G L P R R Q C G S D V V E H P V E R
 S L A C R A D S A A A M W S S I R L S A
 H W P A A P T V R Q R C G R A S G * A P
 TTCCTGGCCTGCCGCGACAGTGGCGCAGCGATGTGGTCGAGCATCCGGTTGAGCGC
 2350 2360 2370 2380 2390 2400
 AAGTGACCGGACGGCGGTGTACGCGCGTCCGTACACCAAGCTCGTAGGCCAACTCGCG
 E S A Q R A S L A A A I H D L M R N L A
 * Q G A A G V T R C R H P R A D P Q A G
 V P R G R R C H P L S T T S C G T S R R

FIGURE 6 (CONT'D)

R P E L P H L G G G V C V R F G H P D R
 D P S C P T S V E G F A S G S G T R T G
 T R V A P P R W R G L R Q V R A P G P V
 CGACCCGAGTTGCCCCACCTCGGTGGAGGGGTTTGGCTCAGGTTCCGGCACCCGGACCGG
 2410 2420 2430 2440 2450 2460
 GCTGGGCTCAACGGGTGGAGCCACCTCCCCAACGCACTCCAAGCCCGTGGCCTGGCC
 S G L Q G V E T S P N A D P E P V R V P
 V R T A G G R H L P K R * T R A G P' G T
 G S N G W R P P P T Q T L N P C G S R Y

28/43

* L D L A A I Q R * V D D F A R G L R D
 S L T S P R S N G R S T T S L A V C A T
 A * P R R D P T V G R R L R S R F A R P
 TAGCTTGACCTCGCCCGGATCCAACGGTAGGTCGACGACTTCGCTCGCGGTTGCGCGAC
 2470 2480 2490 2500 2510 2520
 ATCGAACTGGAGCGCGCTAGGTTGCCATCCAGCTGCTGAAGCGAGCGCCAAACGCGCTG
 L K V E G R D L P L D V V E S A T Q A V
 A Q G R R S G V T P R R S R E R N A R G
 S S R A A I W R Y T S S K A R P K R S R

FIGURE 6 (CONT'D)

R R N G A S A R L M M T I P A V V A A T
 A A T A P A P A * * * R F R R S S' R R P
 P Q R R Q R P L D D D S G G R R G D Q
 CGCCGCAACGGCCAGCGCCGCTTGATGATGACGATTCCGGCGGTCTCGCGCGGACC
 2530 2540 2550 2560 2570 2580
 GCGGCGTTGCGCGGTGCGGGCGAACTACTACTGCTAAGCCGCCAGCAGCGCGTGG
 A A V A G A G A Q H H R N R R D D R R G
 G C R R W R G S S S S E P P R R P S W
 R L P A L A R K I I V I G A T T A A V L

29/43

N A I T V T I P K M I S I C N I V A S T
 T Q S P * R F R K * S A S A T S W R R R
 R N H R D D S E N D Q H L Q H R G V D V
 AACGCAATCACCGTGACGATTCCGAAATGATCAGCACTCTGCAACATCGTGGCGTCGACG
 2590 2600 2610 2620 2630 2640
 TTGCGTTAGTGCACTAAGGCTTTTACTAGTCGTAGACGTTGTAGCACCGCAGCTGC
 V C D G H R N R F H D A D A V D H R R R
 R L * R S S E S F S * C R C C R P T S T
 A I V T V I G F I I L M Q L M T A D V N
 L P I D R P V T M T S C P F R L G A A S
 C P S T G R * R * R R A R F G S E R P A
 A H R Q A G D D D V V P V S A R S G Q H
 TTGCCCATCGACAGCGCGGTGACGATGACGTCGTGCCCGTTTCGGCTCGGAGCGGCCAGC

FIGURE 7

1 GAA TTC CAA CCG TCG GTG CAG ATC CAG GTC TAT CAG GGG GAG CGT GAG 48
 Glu Phe Gln Pro Ser Val Gln Ile Gln Val Tyr Gln Gly Glu Arg Glu

49 ATC GCC GCG CAC AAC AAG TTG CTC GGG TCC TTC GAG CTG ACC GGC ATC 96
 Ile Ala Ala His Asn Lys Leu Leu Gly Ser Phe Glu Leu Thr Gly Ile

30/43

97 CCG CCG CCG CCG CGG GGG ATT CCG CAG ATC GAG GTC ACT TTC GAC ATC 144
 Pro Pro Ala Pro Arg Gly Ile Pro Gln Ile Glu Val Thr Phe Asp Ile

145 GAC GCC AAC GGC ATT GTG CAC GTC ACC GCC AAG GAC AAG GGC ACC GGC 192
 Asp Ala Asn Gly Ile Val His Val Thr Ala Lys Asp Lys Gly Thr Gly

FIGURE 7 (CONT'D)

33 AAG GAG AAC ACG ATC CGA ATC CAG GAA GGC TCG GGC CTG TCC AAG GAA 240
 Lys Glu Asn Thr Ile Arg Ile Gln Glu Gly Ser Gly Leu Ser Lys Glu

11 GAC ATT GAC CGC ATG ATC AAG GAC GCC GAA GCG CAC GCC GAG GAG GAT 288
 Asp Ile Asp Arg MET Ile Lys Asp Ala Glu Ala His Ala Glu Glu Asp

31/43

19 CGC AAG CGT CGC GAG GAG GCC GAT GTT CGT AAT CAA GCC GAG ACA TTG 336
 Arg Lys Arg Arg Glu Glu Ala Asp Val Arg Asn Gln Ala Glu Thr Leu

7 GTC TAC CAG ACG GAG AAG TTC GTC AAA GAA CAG CGT GAG GCC GAG GGT 384
 Val Tyr Gln Thr Glu Lys Phe Val Lys Glu Gln Arg Glu Ala Glu Gly

FIGURE 7 (CONT'D)

385 GGT TCG AAG GTA CCT GAA GAC ACG CTG AAC AAG GTT GAT GCC GCG GTG 432
 Gly Ser Lys Val Pro Glu Asp Thr Leu Asn Lys Val Asp Ala Ala Val

133 GCG GAA GCG GAA GGC GGC ACT TGG CCG ATC GGA TAT TTC GGC CAT CAA 480
 Ala Glu Ala Glu Gly Gly Thr Trp Arg Ile Gly Tyr Phe Gly His Gln

181 GTC GGC GAT GGA GAA GCT GGG CCA GGA GTC GCA GGC TCT GGG GCA AGC 528
 Val Gly Asp Gly Glu Ala Gly Pro Gly Val Ala Gly Ser Gly Ala Ser

29 GAT CTA CGA AGC AGC TCA GGC TGC GTC ACA GGC CAC TGG CGC TGC CCA 576
 Asp Leu Arg Ser Ser Gly Cys Val Thr Gly His Trp Arg Cys Pro

77 CCC CGG CGG CGA GCC GGC GGC TGC CCA CCC CGG CTC GGC 615
 Pro Arg Arg Arg Ala Gly Arg Cys Pro Pro Arg Leu Gly

32/43

5' TCGAACGAGGGCGGTGACCCGGTGC GGCGCTTCTTGCACTCGGCATAGGCGAGTGCTAAG 00
3' AGCTTGCTCCCCCGCACTGGGCCACGCCCCGAAGAACGTGAGCCGTATCCGCTCACGATTC 50
10 20 30 40
AATAACGTTGGCACTCGCGACCCGGTGAGTGCTAGGTCGGGACGGTGAGGCCAGGCCCGTC 120
TTATTGCAACCGTGAGCGCTGGCCACTCAGCATCCAGCCCTGCCACTCCGCTCCGGCCAG 110
70 80 90 100 110
GTCGCAGCGAGTGGCAGCGGAGCAACTTGAGCCGTCGCTCGGGGCACTGCGCCCGGCC 180
CAGCGTCGCTACCGTCGCTCCTGTGTGAACTCGGCAGGCAGGCCCGCTGACGCGGGCCCG 170
130 140 150 160
* R G C R H P V T P V S S P T R R
AGCGTAAGTAGCGGGTTCGCGTCACCCGGTGACCCCGTTTCATCCCGATCCGGAGGA 240
TCGCATTTCATCGCCCCAACGGCAGTGGGCCACTGGGGCAAGTAGGGGCTAGGCCTCT 230
190 200 210 220
N H F A M A K T I A Y D E A R R G L E
ATCACTTCGCAATGGCCAAAGACAATTGCGTACGACGAAGAGGCCCGTCGCGGCTCGAGC 300
TAGTGAAGCGGTACCGGTTCGTGTTAACGCAITGCTGCTTCCTCGGGCAGCGCCGGAGCTCG 290
250 260 270 280
R G L N A L A D A V K V T L G P K G R H
GGGGCTTGAACGCCCTCGCCGATGCGGTAAGGTGACATTGGGCCCCCAAGGCCCGCAACG 360
CCCCGAACITGCGGAGCGGCTACGCCAATTCCACTGTAAACCCGGGGTTCCTCGGCGTTCG 350
310 320 330 340 350
V V L E K K W G A P T I T H D G V S T A
TCGTCCCTGGAAAGAAGTGGGGTGCCTCCACGATCACCACCAACGATGGTGTGTCATCGCCA 420
AGCAGGACCTTTTCTTCACCCACCGGGGTGCTAGTGGTGTCTACCAACACAGGTAGCGGT 410
370 380 390 400 420

34/43

FIGURE 8 (CONT'D)

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K E I E L E D P Y E K I G A E L V K E V
AGGATCGAGCTGGAGGATCCGTACGAGAAGATCGGCGCCGAGCTGGTCAAAAGAGGTAG
TCCTCTAGCTCGACCTCCTAGGCAATGCTCTTCTAGCCGCGCTCGACCCAGTTTCTCCATC
430 440 450 460 470 480

A K K T D D V A G D G T T A T V L A Q
CCAAGAAGACCGATGACGTCGCCGGTGACGGCACCCAGCAGCCACCGTGTGCTGGCCCCAGG
GGTCTTCTGGCTACTGACAGCGGCCACTGCCCGTGGTGTCTGCGCGGTGGCACGACCGGGTCC
490 500 510 520 530 540

A L V R E G L R N V A A G A N P L G L K
CGTTGGTTCCGAGGGCCTGCGCAACGTCGCGCCGCGCCCAACCCGCTCGGTCTCAAAC
GCAACCAAGCGCTCCCGGACCGGTTGCAGCGCCGCGCGGTGGCGGAGCCAGATTG
550 560 570 580 590 600

R G I E K A V E K V T E T L L K G A K E
GCGGCATCGAAAGGCCGTTGGAGAAGGTACCCGAGACCCCTGCTCAAGGCGCCCAAGGAGG
CGCCGTAGCTTTTCCGGCACCTCTTCCAGTGGCTCTGGGACGAGTTCCTCCGCTTCTCC
610 620 630 640 650 660

V E T K E Q I A A T A A I S A G D Q S I
TCGAGACCAAGGAGCAGATTGCGGCCACCGCAGCGATTTCGGCGGGTGACCCAGTCCATCG
AGCTCTGGTTCCCTCGTCTAACCGCGGTGGCTGCTAAAGCCGCCACCTGGTCAAGTAGC
670 680 690 700 710 720

G D L I A E A M D K V G N E G V I T V E
GTGACCTGATCGCCGAGGCGATGGACAAGGTGGCAACGAGGGCGGTATCACCCTCGAGG
CACTGGACTAGCGGCTCCGCTACCTGTTCACCCGTTGCTCCCGCAGTAGTGGCAGCTCC
730 740 750 760 770 780

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35/43

FIGURE 8 (CONT'D)

E S N T F G L Q L E L T E G M R F D K G
 AGTCCAACACCTTTGGGCTGCAGCTCGAGCTCACCGAGGGTATGCGGTTTCGACAAGGGCT
 TCAGGTGTGGAAACCCGACGTCGAGCTCGAGTGGCTCCCATACGCCAAGCTGTTCCTCGA
 790 800 810 820 830 840

Y I S G Y F V T D P E R Q E A V L E D P
 ACATCTCGGGGTACTTCGTGACCGACCCGGAGCGTCAGGAGGCGGTCCTGGAGGACCCCT
 TGTAGAGCCCCCATGAAGCACTGGCTGGGCTTCGAGTCTCCGCCAGGACCTCCTGGGGA
 850 860 870 880 890 900

Y I L L V S S K V S T V K D L L P L L E
 ACATCCTGCTGGTCAGCTCCAAGGTGTCCACTGTCAAGGATCTGCTGCCGCTGCTCGAGA
 TGTAGGACGACCAAGTCGAGGTTCCACAGGTGACAGTTCTTAGACGACGCGGACGAGCTCT
 910 920 930 940 950 960

K V I G A G K P L L I I A E D V E G E A
 AGGTATCGGAGCCGGTAAGCCGCTGCTGATCATCGCCGAGGACGTCGAGGCGGAGGCGC
 TCCAGTAGCCCTCGGCCATTTCGGCCGACGACTAGTAGCGGCTCCTGCAGCTCCCGCTCCGCG
 970 980 990 1000 1010 1020

L S T L V V N K I R G T F K S V A V K A
 TGTCCACCCCTGGTCGTCAACAAGATCCCGGACCTTCAAGTCGGTGGCGGTCAAGGCTC
 ACAGTGGGACCAAGCAGTTGTCTAGGCGCCGTGGAAGTTCAGCCACCGCCAGTTCCTCGAG
 1030 1040 1050 1060 1070 1080

P G F G D R R K A M L Q D M A I L T G G
 CCGGCTTCGGCGGACCCGCAAGCGATGCTGCAGGATATGGCCATTCTCACCGGTGGTC
 GGCCGAAGCCGCTGGCGGCTTCGCTACGACGCTCTATACCGGTAGAGTGGCCACCCAG
 1090 1100 1110 1120 1130 1140

Q V I S E E V G L T L E H A D L S L L G
 AGGTGATCAGCGAAGAGGTTCGGCTGACGCTGGAGAAGCCGACCTGTGCTGCTAGGCA
 TCCACTAGTCGCTTCTCCAGCCGACCTGCGACCTCTTCGGGCTGGACAGCGGACGATCCGT
 1150 1160 1170 1180 1190 1200

36/43

FIGURE 8 (CONT'D)

K A R K V V T K D E T T I V E G A G D
 AGCCCCGAAGGTCGTGATCACCAGGACGAGACCAATCGTCGAGGCGCGGTGACA
 TCCGGGCGTTCCAGCACCAAGTGGTTCCCTGCTGCTGTTAGCAGCTCCCGCGGCCACTGT
 1210 1220 1230 1240 1250 1260
 T D A I A G R V A Q I R Q E I E N S D S
 CCGACGCCATCGCCGGACGAGTGGCCAGATCCGCCAGGAGATCGAGAACAGCGACTCCG
 GGTGCGGTAGCGGCTGCTCACCCTGCTAGGCGGTCTCTAGCTCTTGTGCTGAGGC
 1270 1280 1290 1300 1310 1320
 D Y D R E K L Q E R L A K L A G G V A V
 ACTACGACCGTGAGAAGCTGCAGGAGCGGCTGGCCAAGCTGGCGGTGGTGTGCGCGTGA
 TGATGCTGGCACTCTTCGACGTCTTCGCGGACCGGTTCGACCGGCCACACAGCGCCACT
 1330 1340 1350 1360 1370 1380
 I K A G A A T E V E L K E R K H R I E D
 TCAAGCGCGGTGCGCCACCGAGGTGCAACTCAAGGAGCGCAAGCACCGCATCGAGGATG
 AGTTCGCGCCACGGCGGTGGCTCCAGCTTGAAGTTCCTCGCGTTCTGCGGTAGCTCCTAC
 1390 1400 1410 1420 1430 1440
 A V R N A K A A V E E G I V A G G G V T
 CGGTTCGCAATGCTCAAGGCTGCGTGGAGGAGGCACTCGTCGCGGTGGGCGGTGTGACGC
 GCCAAGCGTTACGCTTCGCGGCGCAGCTCTCCGTTAGCAGCGGCGCCACCCACACTGCG
 1450 1460 1470 1480 1490 1500
 L L Q A A P T L D E L K L E G D E A T G
 TGTTCGAAGCGGCGCCGACCCCTGGACGAGCTGAAGCTCGAAGGCGGACGAGCGCGCGG
 ACAACGTTCCGCGGCGCTGGGACCTGCTCGACTTCGAGCTTCGCTGCTCCGCTGGCCCG
 1510 1520 1530 1540 1550 1560
 A N I V K V A L E A P L K Q I A F N S G
 CCAACATCGTGAAGGTGGCGCTGGAGGCGCCCGCTGAAGCAGATCGCCCTTCAACTCCGGC
 GGTGTAGCACTTCCACCGGACCTCCGGGCGGACTTCGCTAGCGGAAGTTGAGGCCCG
 1570 1580 1590 1600 1610 1620

37/43

FIGURE 8 (CONT'D)

L E P G V V A E K V R N L P A G H G L N
 TGGAGCCGGCGTGGTGGCCGAGAAAGGTGGCGCAACCTGCCGGCTGGCCACGGACTGAACG
 ACCTCGGCCCGCACCAACCGGCTCTTCCACGCGTTGGACGGCCGACCGGTGCTGACTTGC
 1830 1840 1850 1860 1870 1880

 A Q T G V Y E D L L A A G V A D P V K V
 CTCAGACCGGTGCTACGAGGATCTGCTCGCTGCCGGCGTTGCTGACCCCGTCAAGGTGA
 GAGTCTGGCCACAGATGCTCTAGACGAGCGACGGCCGCAACGACTGGGCCAGTTCACCT
 1690 1700 1710 1720 1730 1740

 T R S A L Q N A A S I A G L F L T T E A
 CCGTTCGGCGCTGCAGAAATGCGGCGTCCATCGCGGGGCTGTTCCTGACCAACCGAGGCCG
 GGGCAAGCCGCGACGTCTTAGCGCGCAGGTAGCGCCCGACAAAGGACTGGTGGCTCCGGC
 1750 1760 1770 1780 1790 1800

 V V A D K P E K E K A S V P G G D M G
 TCGTTGCCGACAAAGCCGGAAAGGAGAAGGCTTCCGTTCCCGTGGCGGCGACATGGGTG
 AGCAACGGCTGTTCCGGCTTTTCCCTCTTCCGAAGCAAGGCCACCGCCGCTGTACCCAC
 1810 1820 1830 1840 1850 1860

 G M D F
 GCATGGATTCTGACCCCGCGGAGAAAGTCCGAGCGAGAGCCCGTCCCTTTGTGGGGCC
 CGTACCTAAAGACTGGGCGCGCTCTTCAGCGTCGCTCCCGGGCCAGGGAACACCCCGG
 1870 1880 1890 1900 1910 1920

 GGGCTCCTCTGTTGGGAGCTACGGTACCAGAACACCAACGAGTCGTGTAGGCAACCTT
 CCCGAGGAGACCAACCTCGATGCCATGGCTCTTGTGGTGGCTCAGCACATCCGTTGGAA
 1930 1940 1950 1960 1970 1980

 TGGCCGCTGTGGGCGAGTCGGGGCGCGCTCTCGGTGCAGCAGCGCGGATGGGTACGA
 ACCGGCGACACCCGCTCAGCCCCCGCGCGCAGAGCCACGTCGTCGGCGGCTACCCCATGCT
 1990 2000 2010 2020 2030 2040

38/43

FIGURE 8 (CONT'D)

CACCGCAGCGGGGTGTCGTCATCGGGGCTGCGTCCGACGGCTGGGCACGGCCGTCGA
 GTGGCGTCGCCCGCCACAGCAGTAGCCCCGACCGAGGCTGCGGACCCGTGCCGCGAGCT
 2050 2060 2070 2080 2090 2100
 CGATCAGCGAGTAGCCGCTAGGATCGGATGGCGGCCACACAGGGTGACTTCGCTGCCGT
 GCTAGTCGCTCATCGGCGATCCTAGCCTACCGCCGGTGTGTCCCACTGAAGCGACGCCA
 2110 2120 2130 2140 2150 2160
 GGGCCAGGTTTTGCCGCGTACGACCCCCCGATCAGGCCCGACGTCGACCACTGCCCGGGTC
 CCCGGTCCAAACGGCGCATGCTGGGGCTAGTCCGGCTGCAGCTGGTGACGGGCCCCAG
 2170 2180 2190 2200 2210 2220
 CATCGGGGCGTCGGGGAGTTCCGCCAGCACCGGCTCGACTGCCACCGTGTGCACGGGAT
 GTAGCCCCGGCAGCCCCCTCAAGCGCGTCTGGCCGAGCTGACGGTGGCACACGTGCGCTA
 2230 2240 2250 2260 2270 2280
 2290 2300 2310 2320 2330 2340
 GGCCATCATCGACGGTGATCAGGTAAGCGAACGGTAGTCGGGCAAGCGGGCCAGCC
 CCGGTAGTAGCTGCCACTAGTCCATTGCGTTGCCCATCAGCCCCGTCCGCCCGGTCGG
 2350 2360 2370 2380 2390 ... 2400
 GTTTGAGGCTCTACCTTTTGGCACCCACCGGATTCGAGGATAGGCGCCCCGATGTGTATC
 CAACTCCAGATGGAACACCGTGGTGCCCTAAGCTCCTATCCGGGGCTACACAAATGAG
 2410 2420 2430 2440 2450 2480
 CGAACCGACCGGCTGCCCGATCCGGCGGCTGGCGTAGCGGATTCGGGTCGGGGCTCGG
 GCTTGGCTGGCCGACGGGCTAGGCGCCCGACCCGCTCCGCTAAGCGCCAGCCCCGAGCC
 S G V P Q G I R P S A Y A S E R D P S P
 2470 2480 2490 2500 2510 2520
 GTAGAAGTTCGACTTGGGATGCCGGAGCCGGGGTACTCGGCTCACGCACGGCGGTATT
 CATCTTCAAGCTGAACCCCTACGGGCTCGGCCCCCATGAGCCGAGTGGTGGCCCATAA
 Y F N S K P I G S G P I S P E R V A T H

FIGURE 8 (CONT'D)

2530	2540	2550	2580	2570	2580
CCGCAAGCCCGAGTCGTTGCTGCCCGGAGTTGACGAAGCTCGGGTAGCTGGTGCCAGGGCT					
GGCGTTCGGGCTCAGCAACGACGGGCTCAACTGCTTCGAGCCCATCGACCACGGTCCCCGA					
R L G S D H S G S H V F S P Y S T G P S					
2590	2600	2610	2620	2630	2640
TCTAAGGCCCGGGTTTGGCCCGGAGCCAGCCGGGACCTGCGGCTACCGGGGTTCCGGGT					
AGATTCCGGGCCCAACGCGGCTCGGTCGGCGCGCTGACGGCGATGGCCCCCAAGCCCCAA					
R L G P H A G S G A A A S G S G P H P H					
2650	2680	2670	2680	2690	2700
GCCTGAGTCCAGGCCGCCAACAGGAGCACTGGCCGGGCGGCGGCGGCGTGTGGTTCAG					
CGGACTCAGGTCGGGGGTTGTCTCGTGACCGGCCCGCGCTGCGCGCACAAACAGTC					
G S D L G G V P A S A P A A V P T H T L					
2710	2720	2730	2740	2750	2780
GCCCGAGTTGAGGACGTTCCGCCAGGCCGTTGTGGAGACCGCCCGTTGATCCGAGGGCGGA					
CGGGCTCAACTCCTGCAAGCGGTCCGGCACAACTCTGGCGGGCAACTAGGCTCCCGCCT					
G S N L V H A L G H Q L G G T S G L A S					
2770	2780	2790	2800	2810	2820
GGCGAGGATGCCCGGAACICAAAGCCGCCGTGCTCATGCCCGCGGTGGCGTAGCCGGCGGA					
CCGCTCCTACGGGCTTGAGTTTCGGCGGCACGAGTACGGCGGCCACCGCATCGGCCGCT					
A L I G S S L A A T S M G G T A Y G A S					
2830	2840	2850	2880	2870	2880
GCTGACCAAGCCCGCCTCCGAGGCCAGCCGCGCTTCCTAAGCGGGCGGTTTGATCCCCGC					
CGACTGGTTCGGCGGAGGCTCGGTCGGCGCGGAAGGATTCCCGCGCAAAACGTAGGGCG					
S V L A A E S G A A S G L A A H Q M G A					
2890	2900	2910	2920	2930	2940
GTTCCAGAAGCTGGTGTGAGGCTGCCCTGCCGTGCCGAGGCCCGCGGTGATGTCCCCGA					
CAAGGTCTTCGACCACAACCTCCGACGGACGCGGCTCCGGCGCAACTAACAGGGCT					
N W F S T H L S G A S G L G A H I T G S					

40/43

FIGURE 8 (CONT'D)

2950 2980 2970 2980 2990 3000
 GGTCCCGATGCCCGCTGTTTCAGGGAGCCCGAATTCCTCCGATGCCCGATGTTTCGCGTGCCCGGA
 CCAGGGCTACGGCGGACAAAGTCCCTCGGGCTTAAGGGCTACGGCTACAAAGGCGACGGCCT
 T G I G S H L S G S H G I G I H G S G S
 3010 3020 3030 3040 3050 3060
 GTTGAATAAGCCGACGTTGCCGGTGCCCGAGTTCCTCCGAAGCCGATGTTGCCGCTACCCCGA
 CAACCTTATTCGGCTGCAACGGCCACGGGCTCAAGGGCTTCGGCTACAAACGGCGATGGGCT
 N F L G V H G T G S N G F G I N G S G S
 3070 3080 3090 3100 3110 3120
 GTTGAAGCCGCCGAAACCCATCTGGTGATCACCGGTGATCCCGAACCCGATATTCCCGCT
 CAACCTTCGGCGGCTTTGGGTAGACCACCTAGTGGCCACTAGGGCTTGGGCTATAAGGGCGGA
 N F G G F G M Q H D G T I G F G I H G S
 3130 3140 3150 3160 3170 3180
 ACCGGTGTTGCCCGAAGCCGATATTCCTCGTCGCCGAGGTTCGCCGAGGCCCAAGTTGCCCGCT
 TGGCCACAACGGCTTCGGCTATAAGGGCAGCGGCTCCAAACGGCTCCGGTCCAAACGGCGGA
 G T N G F G I N G D G L H G L G L N G S
 3190 3200 3210 3220 3230 3240
 GCCGGTGTTGCCCGCTGCCGATGTTGCCGGTGCCGGTGTTGCCCGCTGCCGATGTTGTTGTT
 CGGCCACAACGGCGGCTACAAACGGCCACGGCCACAACGGCGACGGCTACAAACAACAA
 G T N G S G I N G T G T H G S G I H N H
 3250 3260 3270 3280 3290 3300
 GCCGATGTTGTTGCCCGATGTTGTTGTTGCCGATGTTGCCGCTGCCGGTGTTGCCCGAA
 CGGCTACAACAACAACGGCTACAACAACAACGGCTACAACGGCGACGGCCACAACGGCTT
 G I N N N G I N N N G I N G S G T N G F
 3310 3320 3330 3340 3350 3360
 GCCCAGATIGATCTGCCCGTTCCTTGCCCGATGTCGATGCCCGAGGTTCGCCGAAGACCTGCTG
 CGGGTCTAAGTACCGCGCAAGAAGCGGTACAGCTACGGCTCCAAAGCGTTCGACCGAC
 G L H I Q G N K G I D I G L H R L V Q . Q

41/43

FIGURE 8 (CONT'D)

3370 3380 3390 3400 3410 3420
 CCAGGGCCGAGTTGTGCGAGCGCCGAGCGCATCGAAGTGGTAACGAGCCATCGCCCGC
 GGTCGCCGGGTCAACACGCTGCCGGGCTCTGCGTAGCTTCACCATTTGGTCGGTAGCGGCG
 W P A L Q A V A A S A D F H Y G A M A A

 3430 3440 3450 3460 3470 3480
 CACGTCCAAATGCCACATTTGCTCGTATGCCGCCCTCGACGTCCTCATGAGCGCCGGAGCGT
 GTGCAGGTTACGGGTGTAAACGAGCATACGGCGGAGCTGCAGGTACTCGCGGCTCGCAA
 V D L A W M Q E Y A A E V D M L A P A H

 3490 3500 3510 3520 3530 3540
 CTGCCCAAACAGTTTCGTAGCTGCCAGCAGCTGCATCAGGCCACGATTGGCCGCTACCCAC
 GACGGGTTTGGTCAAGCATCGACGGTCTGTCGACGTAGTCCGGTGCTAACCGCGCATGGTG
 Q G F W N T A A L L Q M L G R N A A V V

 3550 3560 3570 3580 3590 3600
 TGCCGGCTGCACGGTGGCCCGCCAGCGCCGCTCGAACCGCGTCTGCTGTCGCTGTCGCTG
 ACGCCGACGTGCCACCGCGGTCTGCGCGGAGCTTGGCCAGCGACAAACGTACCCGAC
 A P Q V T A A L A A E F A T A T A M A Q

 3610 3620 3630 3640 3650 3660
 TGCCGGCGCTTGTTCGCTGCGCTGCGCGCGTGGTGCAGCCAGGCTAGGTACTGGGTTC
 ACGCCGGCGAACAAGCGGACGCGGCGGACGACTCGGTCCGATCCATGACCCAAACG
 A A A Q E A Q A A A T S L W A L Y Q T A

 3670 3680 3690 3700 3710 3720
 GACGGCCATCATCGCCCGCCGCGGACGACCCAGCCAGCGCCGCTAGTCAGTTCGGAIGT
 CTGCCGGTAGTAGCGGCGCGCTGCGTGGTTCGGTCCGCGGTGATCAGTCAAGCCTACA
 V A M M A A A S P G L W A G S T L E S T

 3730 3740 3750 3760 3770 3780
 GACGGAGCCAAAGCGACGCTATTGACCGGAGCAATCTTCGGCCAGCTCGCCCGAGCGGT
 CTGCCCTCGGTTCGCTGCGATAACTGCGCTCGTTAAGAACCGGTCGAGCGGGTCCGCCA
 V S G L S A I S A L L E E A L E G W A T

42/43

FIGURE 8 (CONT'D)

3790 3800 3810 3820 3830 3840
 GCGCGCAGCAATTAGCGGTCGCCGACCCGGGACCGGCAACATCAGTGCCTGCGAATGATCTC
 CCGGCGTCGTAAATCGCCAGGGCTGGGCCCTGGCCGTTTGTAGTCACGGCTTAACIAGAG
 A A I L P G S G P G A F M L A S N I E

 3850 3860 3870 3880 3890 3900
 TGGCGCAACCAACGCAAAATGCGGGCTTGTACGCCGATCCAACTTAACTGTACGGACCG
 ACCGCCGTGGTGCGTTTACGCCCGAACAGTCGGCTAGGTGAATTGACAGTCGCTGGC
 P P L W A F H P S T L R D L K V T L S R

 3910 3920 3930 3940 3950 3960
 TTGCCGTGGCGGTATCGGCACCTTCAATACCACTCATCTTTGGGGTCACTTTGGAGCGCC
 AACGGCACCGCCATAGCCGTGAAGTTATGGTGAGTAGAAACCCAGTAGAAACCTCGCGG
 Q R P P I P V E I G S M K P T M K P A G

 3970 3980 3990 4000 4010 4020
 CCTAGGAACCGCCAGCTTACCTAGTCCCGGTAGGGCCGACTGGCGGCCGGGATGCAGC
 GGATCCTTGGCGGTGGAATGGATCAGGGCCCATCCCGGCTGACCGCCGGCCCTACGTCG
 R P V A L K G L G P Y P G V P P R S A A

 4030 4040 4050 4060 4070 4080
 TGAGGGTCTGCCACCTGCCCCCGTAATGTGCTGGTAATGGCAAGCACCGACCGCGGCCCC
 ACTCCCAGACGGTGGACGGGCAATTACAGCGACCATACCGTTCGTGGCTGCGGCGGCGG
 S P R G G A G Y H R Q Y P L C R R R P G

 4090 4100 4110 4120 4130 4140
 AAGAGTIGCTCCGCGACCGGTTACCCCGGTGATCGAACAATGTCCGACGAACCTACCGACG
 TTCTCAACGAGCGGCTTCCGAAGTGGGCCAACCTAGCTTGTACAGCTGCTTGAGTGGCTGC
 L T A G R R T *

 4150 4160 4170 4180 4190 4200
 GCCTCACCGACCAACTCGCCTGCTACCGCCCGGACCCCGGCGCCCAACAGCATTCGGTGGC
 CGGAGTGGCTGGTTGAGCGGACGATGGCGGGCTGGGGGTGCGGCTTGTCTGTAACGCCACCG

43/43

FIGURE 8 (CONT'D)

4210	4220	4230	4240	4250	4260
TGCTCTGGCACAGCGCCCGGTGCAGGATATACAGGTCGCCCATGTGGCCGGCGTGGAAG					
ACGAGACCGTGTGCGGGGCCACGTCCATATGTCCAGCGGTACACCGGCCGCACCTTC					
4270	4280	4290	4300	4310	4320
AGGTGTGGACCCGCGACGGTTGGGTGGACCGCTTTGGGTTAGATCTGCCCGCGGCACGACA					
TCCACACCTGGGCGCTGCCAACCACCTGGCGGAACCCAACTCTAGACGGCGCGCTGCTGT					
4330	4340	4350	4360	4370	
CCGGATATGGACACCGTCCCGAGGATGTGGCGAAGGTACGGGCACCCGCCGACGGAATTC					3'
GGCCTATACCTGTGGCAGGGCTCCTACACCGCTTCCATGCCCGTGGCGGCTGCCCTTAAG					5'